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SUMMARY

This report constitutes a reference manual for the Underwater Shock Analysis (USA) Code, a computer program for calculation of the transient response of a submerged structure to a spherical shock wave of arbitrary pressure profile and source location. The code considers the structure to be linear-elastic and treats the surrounding fluid as an infinite acoustic medium. A discrete-element (finite-element, finite-difference) computational model is used for the structure, while the computational model for the fluid is based upon the Doubly Asymptotic Approximation.

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PREFACE

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

This report documents a computer program, the Underwater Shock Analysis (USA) Code, that calculates the transient response of a submerged structure to a spherical shock wave of arbitrary pressure-profile and source location. The structure is considered to be linear-elastic and the surrounding fluid is treated as an infinite acoustic medium. The computational model for the structure is constructed through the use of an auxiliary discrete-element (finite-element, finite-difference) code of choice [1, 2], while that for the fluid is constructed through the use of the Doubly Asymptotic Approximation (DAA) [3, 4].

1.1 DOUBLY ASYMPTOTIC APPROXIMATION

The principal advantage of the DAA is that it models the infinite acoustic medium surrounding the structure as a membrane covering the wet surface of the structure. Hence fluid motion is described merely in terms of wet-surface response variables, which are then linked by compatibility relations to the structural response variables. Furthermore, this description is a simple matrix ordinary differential equation with desirable computational properties.

The principal disadvantage of the DAA is that it constitutes an approximation to the "exact" boundary-element representation of the surrounding medium [5, 6]. The DAA does approach exactness for both high-frequency (early-time) and low-frequency (late-time) structural motions, however, and effects a smooth transition between the two asymptotes. In addition, it has exhibited satisfactory accuracy in a variety of check calculations [4, 5, 7]. Hence, in view of its desirable computational properties, the DAA is considered suitable for engineering analysis.

1.2 STAGGERED SOLUTION PROCEDURE

The governing matrix equation for structural response is a second-order ordinary differential equation in time, while that for fluid response is a first-order ordinary differential equation. Simultaneous solution of these equations by direct step-by-step numerical integration, however, is unacceptably expensive. Hence the USA Code utilizes a staggered solution procedure [8] for step-by-step solution of the equations in time.

Now a staggered solution procedure involves a response extrapolation at each time step, which usually leads to numerical instability for time increments exceeding a critical value. Because this critical value may be unacceptably small for many computations, the governing equations for fluid response have been modified in such a way that unconditional stability is achieved. Thus, through avoidance of both direct simultaneous solution and conditional stability constraints, highly efficient computation is possible for the greatest variety of cases.

As an illustration of the capabilities of USA, a transient response calculation has been performed for a 2490 degree-of-freedom (DOF) structural model with a stiffness-matrix average half-bandwidth of 85 DOF. The central-processing-unit (CPU) time on a Univac 1108 required for the 280 time-step calculation (with a single change in time increment during the calculation) was 28 minutes. The corresponding time on a CDC 6600, on which the code also operates, would be about 10 minutes.

1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

The USA Code requires three types of input data in order to perform its function. First, structural mesh-geometry, mass-matrix and stiffness-matrix data must be provided by the structural analysis code used by the analyst. Second, fluid mesh-geometry and boundary-element data must be furnished. Finally, charge standoff and incident pressure-profile, as well as time integration specifications must be provided.

The code, in its turn, outputs structural displacement and velocity histories and fluid pressure histories for the wet surface. Response data post-processors furnish pseudo-velocity shock spectra, and response-history and shock-spectrum plots. In addition, post-processors embedded in the structural analysis code may be used to obtain, for example, stress and strain response histories, as well as response-history and stress-contour plots. As currently configured, the USA Code can routinely handle problems with up to 2500 structural and 145 fluid DOF within a core allocation of 65000 decimal words. If primary core size is increased to 100000 decimal words, approximately 200 fluid DOF may be processed with a corresponding increase in the structural DOF.

1.4 SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of special features are incorporated in the code. First, a capability has been provided to handle a fluid mesh on the wet surface that is not coincident with the surface mesh for the structural model. This permits, for example, the use of a refined structural mesh in a region of high stress gradients, even though a relatively coarse mesh is retained for the fluid.

Second, options for variable-step time integration and computation restart are furnished. The former allows the use of small time increments during periods where the response is expected to be varying rapidly in time, and the use of large time increments for periods characterized by a slowly varying response. The latter permits the division of a response computation into segments, so that the analyst may examine the results at selected points along the way. Such examination is facilitated by the use of the "printer-plot" routine that augments the usual printout data with response plots "drawn" by the printer.

Finally, the code incorporates fluid wet-surface elements for both general and beam-like motions of the structure (see Appendix A). This feature is especially useful for compartment-by-compartment analysis of a submarine. Such an analysis utilizes a general-structure discrete-element model of a particular compartment of interest, with the remainder of the submarine modeled as a beam. Hence a detailed analysis of an entire submarine may be performed with several discrete-element models of moderate size, avoiding the use of a single gigantic model.

1.5 SPECIAL NON-FEATURES

Several features of modest complexity have yet to be incorporated into the USA Code. First, an option for automatic time-step integration would free the analyst from having to select integration time increments in accordance with his expectations regarding response behavior. Second, fluid wet-surface elements for bar-like motions of a structure would allow proper treatment of the longitudinal vibrations of a submarine analyzed on a compartment-by-compartment basis. Finally, a capability to handle very large problems would be useful in those cases where structural segmentation is not possible.

Two important features of greater complexity have yet to be incorporated into the code. The first is a treatment of hull cavitation, which may substantially affect structural response for incident shock waves of short duration. The second is the inclusion of free-surface (bulk cavitation) effects, especially as they influence the form of the incident-wave excitation. The introduction of these two features requires the treatment of highly non-linear phenomena, which presents a stiff challenge for future work.

SECTION II

THEORY

This section describes the theoretical foundation of the USA Code. It is constructed as an overview, with coverage of details left to referenced papers and reports, and to appendices.

2.1 STRUCTURAL RESPONSE EQUATION

The matrix ordinary differential equation for the dynamic response of a linear-elastic structure is [1]

$$\underline{\tilde{M}}_s \ddot{\underline{x}} + \underline{\tilde{C}}_s \dot{\underline{x}} + \underline{\tilde{K}}_s \underline{x} = \underline{f} \quad (2.1)$$

where \underline{x} is the structural displacement vector, $\underline{\tilde{M}}_s$, $\underline{\tilde{C}}_s$ and $\underline{\tilde{K}}_s$ are the structural mass, damping and stiffness matrices, respectively, \underline{f} is the external force vector, and a dot denotes a temporal derivative. Generally, $\underline{\tilde{M}}_s$, $\underline{\tilde{C}}_s$ and $\underline{\tilde{K}}_s$ are highly banded, symmetric matrices of large order; at present, the USA Code considers $\underline{\tilde{M}}_s$ to be diagonal and $\underline{\tilde{C}}_s$ to be zero.

For excitation of a submerged structure by an acoustic wave, \underline{f} is given by

$$\underline{f} = -\underline{\tilde{G}} \underline{\tilde{A}}_f (\underline{p}_I + \underline{p}_S) \quad (2.2)$$

where \underline{p}_I and \underline{p}_S are nodal pressure vectors for the wet-surface fluid mesh pertaining to the (known) incident wave and the (unknown) scattered wave, respectively, $\underline{\tilde{A}}_f$ is the diagonal area matrix associated with elements in the fluid mesh, and $\underline{\tilde{G}}$ is the transformation matrix that relates the structural and fluid nodal surface forces. More will be said about $\underline{\tilde{G}}$ in the next subsection.

2.2 DAA EQUATION

The Doubly Asymptotic Approximation may be written [3,4]

$$\underline{\tilde{M}}_f \dot{\underline{p}}_S + \rho c \underline{\tilde{A}}_f \underline{p}_S = \rho c \underline{\tilde{M}}_f \dot{\underline{u}}_S \quad (2.3)$$

where \underline{u}_S is the vector of scattered-wave fluid-particle velocities normal to the structure's wet surface, ρ and c are the density and sound velocity of the fluid, respectively, and $\underline{\tilde{M}}_f$ is the symmetric fluid mass matrix for the wet-surface fluid mesh (see Appendix A). This matrix is produced by a boundary-element treatment of Laplace's equation for the irrotational flow generated in an infinite, inviscid, incompressible fluid

by motions of the structure's wet surface; it is fully populated with non-zero matrix elements. When transformed into structural coordinates, the fluid mass matrix yields the added mass matrix, which, when combined with the structural mass matrix, yields the virtual mass matrix for motions of a structure submerged in an incompressible fluid [9].

As mentioned in Section I, the approximate relation (2.3) is called "doubly asymptotic" because it approaches exactness in both the high-frequency (early-time) and low-frequency (late-time) limits. For high-frequency motions, $|\dot{p}_S| \gg |p_S|$, so that (3) approaches the relation $p_S = \rho c u_S$, which is the correct limit for short acoustic wavelengths. For low-frequency motions, $|\dot{p}_S| \ll |p_S|$, so that (2.3) approaches the incompressible-flow relation $\tilde{A}_f p_S = \tilde{M}_f \dot{u}_S$, which is the correct limit for long acoustic wavelengths.

For excitation by an incident acoustic wave, u_S is related to structural response by the kinematic compatibility relation

$$\tilde{G}^T \dot{x} = \underline{u}_I + \underline{u}_S \quad (2.4)$$

where the superscript "T" denotes matrix transposition. Equation 2.4 expresses the constraint that normal fluid-particle velocity match normal structural velocity on the wet surface of the structure. The fact that the transformation matrix relating those velocities is \tilde{G}^T follows from the invariance of virtual work with respect to either of the wet surface coordinate systems. Generally, \tilde{G} is a rectangular matrix whose height greatly exceeds its width, inasmuch as the number of structural DOF usually exceeds considerably the number of fluid DOF.

2.3 INTERACTION EQUATIONS

The introduction of (2.2) into (2.1) and (2.4) into (2.3) yields the interaction equations

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{M}_S \ddot{x} + \tilde{C}_S \dot{x} + \tilde{K}_S x &= -\tilde{G} \tilde{A}_f (p_I + p_S) \\ \tilde{M}_f \dot{p}_S + \rho c \tilde{A}_f p_S &= \rho c \tilde{M}_f (\tilde{G}^T \ddot{x} - \dot{u}_I) \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

These equations may be solved simultaneously at each time step by the transfer of $-\tilde{G} \tilde{A}_f p_S$ and $\rho c \tilde{M}_f \tilde{G}^T \ddot{x}$ to the left sides of their respective equations. Such a procedure is exceedingly expensive, however, because of the large connectivity of the coefficient matrix involved. As mentioned in Section I, efficient computation is possible through the application of a staggered solution procedure that is unconditionally stable with respect to the choice of time increment.

The simplest implementation of the staggered solution procedure recommended in [8] may be effected as follows. \tilde{M}_S is taken to be diagonal and, to allow for the possibility that \tilde{M}_S may have zero entries for rotational DOF, \tilde{G} is constructed such that only the transla-

tional DOF for the structure couple with the fluid DOF [see (2.4)]; then the first of (2.5) may be partitioned to obtain $\underline{\underline{G}}^T \underline{\underline{x}}$, which may then be introduced into the second of (2.5). Premultiplication of the resulting equation by $\frac{1}{\rho c} \underline{\underline{A}}_f \underline{\underline{M}}_f^{-1}$ then yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\rho c} \underline{\underline{A}}_f \dot{\underline{\underline{p}}}_S + (\underline{\underline{D}}_f + \underline{\underline{D}}_S) \underline{\underline{p}}_S = & -\underline{\underline{A}}_f \underline{\underline{G}}^T \underline{\underline{M}}_S^{-1} (\underline{\underline{C}}_S \dot{\underline{\underline{x}}} + \underline{\underline{K}}_S \underline{\underline{x}}) \\ & -(\underline{\underline{D}}_S \underline{\underline{p}}_I + \underline{\underline{A}}_f \dot{\underline{\underline{u}}}_I) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

where $\underline{\underline{D}}_f = \underline{\underline{A}}_f \underline{\underline{M}}_f^{-1} \underline{\underline{A}}_f$ and $\underline{\underline{D}}_S = \underline{\underline{A}}_f \underline{\underline{G}}^T \underline{\underline{M}}_S^{-1} \underline{\underline{G}} \underline{\underline{A}}_f$ are symmetric, and where $\underline{\underline{M}}_S^{-1}$ is a diagonal matrix with each nonzero element given as the reciprocal of the corresponding nonzero element of $\underline{\underline{M}}_S$ and each zero element mirroring the corresponding zero element of $\underline{\underline{M}}_S$. The first of (2.5) and (2.6) are herein termed "the augmented interaction equations".

2.4 SPHERICAL INCIDENT WAVE

Each element of the vectors $\underline{\underline{p}}_I$ and $\dot{\underline{\underline{u}}}_I$ for a spherical incident wave are given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_{Ii}(t) &= \frac{S}{R_i} p_I \left(t - \frac{R_i - S}{c} \right) \\ \dot{u}_{Ii}(t) &= \left[\frac{1}{\rho c} \dot{p}_{Ii}(t) + \frac{1}{\rho R_i} p_{Ii}(t) \right] \gamma_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

where S is the "charge standoff", i.e., the distance between the origin of the incident spherical wave and the nearest point on the structure's wet surface, R_i is the distance from the origin of the incident spherical wave to the i th fluid node on the wet surface, γ_i is the cosine of the angle between the vector corresponding to R_i and the wet-surface normal at the i th fluid node, and $p_I(t)$ is the incident-wave pressure-profile defined at $R_i = S$. For a shock wave, $p_I(t)$ is discontinuous at $t = 0$ and the $\dot{u}_{Ii}(t)$ contain singularities.

In order to remove shock-wave singularities from $\dot{\underline{\underline{u}}}_I$ in (2.6), a modified pressure vector is defined as

$$\underline{\underline{p}}_M = \underline{\underline{\Gamma}} \underline{\underline{p}}_I + \underline{\underline{p}}_S \quad (2.8)$$

where $\underline{\underline{\Gamma}}$ is a diagonal matrix with direction-cosine elements γ_i . The introduction of (2.8) into (2.6) and the first of (2.5), followed by utilization of the second of (2.7) then yields the modified, augmented, interaction equations

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{M}}_S \ddot{\underline{\underline{x}}} + \underline{\underline{C}}_S \dot{\underline{\underline{x}}} + \underline{\underline{K}}_S \underline{\underline{x}} &= -\underline{\underline{G}} \underline{\underline{A}}_f [\underline{\underline{p}}_M + (\underline{\underline{I}} - \underline{\underline{\Gamma}}) \underline{\underline{p}}_I] \\ \frac{1}{\rho c} \underline{\underline{A}}_f \dot{\underline{\underline{p}}}_M + (\underline{\underline{D}}_f + \underline{\underline{D}}_S) \underline{\underline{p}}_M &= -\underline{\underline{A}}_f \underline{\underline{G}}^T \underline{\underline{M}}_S^{-1} (\underline{\underline{C}}_S \dot{\underline{\underline{x}}} + \underline{\underline{K}}_S \underline{\underline{x}}) - \underline{\underline{H}} \underline{\underline{p}}_I \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

in which \underline{I} is the identity matrix, and

$$\underline{H} = \underline{D} - (\underline{D}_s + \underline{D}_f - \frac{1}{\rho} \underline{A}_f \underline{R}^{-1}) \underline{\Gamma} \quad (2.10)$$

where \underline{R} is the diagonal matrix formed by the distances R_i . Equations (2.9) (with $\underline{C}_s = 0$) are the equations solved by the USA Code to determine the structural responses \underline{x} and $\dot{\underline{x}}$, and the wet-surface pressures $\underline{p} = (\underline{I} - \underline{\Gamma}) \underline{p}_I + \underline{p}_M$.

SECTION III

ORGANIZATION

The USA Code has been written in standard FORTRAN IV for use on both Univac and CDC computers. Machine dependency has been isolated in one utility program described below. Program modularity has been strictly enforced, with communication between computational modules controlled by means of a data management system.

The basic structure of the code is shown in Fig. 3-1. The structural preprocessor is a separate code selected by the user to provide the computational model for the structure. The skyline utility merely reformats \underline{M}_s and \underline{K}_s as provided by the structural preprocessor for processing by the USA Code (recall that \underline{C}_s is taken as zero). The fluid mass preprocessor forms \underline{A}_f , \underline{M}_f , and \underline{C} , while the matrix augmentation preprocessor forms \underline{D}_f , \underline{D}_s , and $\underline{A}_f \underline{C}^T \underline{M}_s^{-1}$ [see (2.9)]. The main processor is the time integrator, which forms $\underline{\Gamma}$ and \underline{H} and then solves (2.9) in step-by-step fashion using the staggered solution procedure. The response postprocessor provides tabular and graphic output for the computed kinematic responses as well as pseudo-velocity shock spectra. Finally, the data manager controls the flow of data between processors. More detailed descriptions of the various program components follow, while information required for utilization of the code is contained in Appendices B through E.

3.1 THE DATA MANAGER DMGASP

DMGASP is a self-contained utility module that functions as a manager of auxiliary storage and as the focal point for all block input/output activities [10]. Constituting the lowest level of the NOSTRA Data Management System [11], it carries out the direct transfer of data blocks between core and peripheral storage. (The terminology "direct transfer" is used here to denote unformatted and unbuffered data transmission.) The basic auxiliary storage management operations embodied in DMGASP are

- Activate storage device
- Position device
- Read data block from device
- Write data block on device
- Deactivate device

In the USA Code, DMGASP is operated as a stand-alone I/O package that receives directives directly from the master processors. Assembly language versions of DMGASP currently exist for UNIVAC 1100 EXEC-8, CDC SCOPE 3.4, and CDC NOS operating systems; hence the USA Code may be used only on these systems at this time.

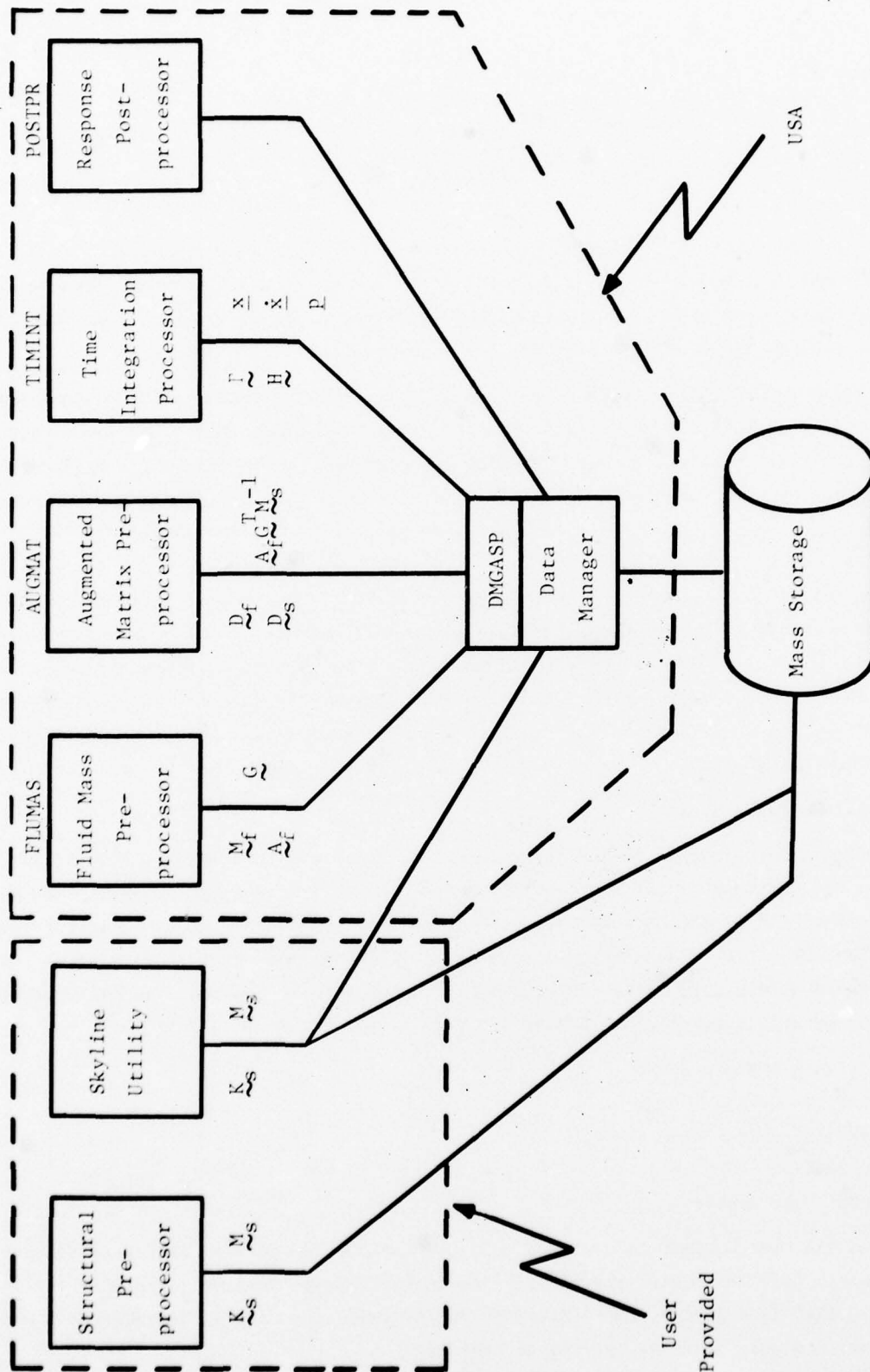


Figure 3-1. Organization of USA Code

3.2 THE STRUCTURAL PREPROCESSOR

This is a user-provided code that assembles the structural mass and stiffness matrices and generates information that relates the internal and external descriptions of the structural DOF. Input typically includes

- Mesh geometry
 - Coordinate systems
 - Node locations
- Element definitions
 - Type
 - Connectivity
- Material properties
 - Mass density
 - Moduli
- Constraints
 - Symmetry conditions
 - Element external constraints
 - Element internal constraints

Fluid internal to the submerged structure must be included in the structural model. At this time, USA treats only diagonal mass matrices associated with a lumped mass representation of the structure, and only single precision matrices can be processed.

3.3 THE SKYLINE UTILITY

This preprocessor converts the structural mass and stiffness matrices generated by the structural preprocessor into the internal "skyline" format required by the USA time integration processor [12,13]. As there are a variety of ways to store large, sparse, symmetric matrices, virtually any structural preprocessor that is to be used with the USA Code will require a utility package to change the storage format. At this time, conversion utilities have been written for SPAR [14] and NASTRAN [15]. User instructions for constructing the skyline utility for other structural codes are given in Appendix F.

Figure 3.1 shows 2 paths to mass storage from the skyline utility. The SPAR converter uses DMGASP for both input and output, whereas the NASTRAN converter uses unformatted buffered FORTRAN commands for input and DMGASP for output.

Constraints are also handled differently in these two utilities. NASTRAN provides a reduced stiffness matrix which already incorporates any prescribed constraints. SPAR does not; however, USA has the ability to apply constraints due to symmetry or attachment to ground during the time integration. Structural DOF that must be set to zero are flagged by the skyline utility [13].

3.4 THE FLUID MASS PREPROCESSOR FLUMAS

This code constructs the fluid mass matrix for a structure submerged in an infinite, inviscid, incompressible fluid by the boundary element technique [9]. In addition, it generates fluid mesh data and a set of transformation coefficients relating the structural and fluid DOF. The computation of these coefficients is based upon the use of centroidal node for the fluid elements and the assumption of a bilinear variation of displacement over the surface of each structural element. This assures that the description of the fluid pressure forces in the two mesh systems is statically equivalent without inducing moments at the structural nodes.

FLUMAS contains a refined formulation for the fluid mass matrix, which includes the primary effects of element curvature. In addition, it has the capability to treat structures containing both surface-of-revolution and general-geometry components, as described in Appendix A. The code can also efficiently construct the fluid mass matrix for a body with two planes of symmetry by using a mesh which covers 1/4 of the surface. Symmetric or anti-symmetric fluid motions can then be imposed in the quadrants not covered by the mesh. Two-dimensional "plane-strain" behavior of long cylinders can also be simulated by another branch in the code. Finally, a useful diagnostic tool contained within the code is the capability to solve the fluid-boundary-mode problem $\underline{M}_f \underline{u} = \lambda \underline{A}_f \underline{u}$ [9].

Typical input data for this processor includes

- Mesh geometry
 - Fluid Wet-Surface Mesh
 - Structure Wet-Surface Mesh
- Element definitions
 - General curved surface
 - Surface of revolution
- Material property
 - Mass density
- Constraints
 - Quarter model
 - Long cylinder

A detailed description of the required input data is given in Appendix B.

3.5 THE AUGMENTED MATRIX PREPROCESSOR AUGMAT

This preprocessor accepts data from the structural and fluid analyzers to construct the specific matrices required for solution of the augmented Eqs. (2.9). The output of this code includes not only the required matrices in skyline form, but also a distillation of the output from both the structural and fluid processors. This has been done so that only one

permanent file need be referenced as input to the time integrator; this results in improved data handling and core usage. Input to this code involves the following information

- Mass matrices
 - Fluid
 - Structure
- Structural DOF correspondence table
 - External and internal node descriptions
 - Factorization order
 - DOF reduction due to constraints
- Fluid mesh geometry
 - Global coordinates of fluid nodes
 - Direction cosines for nodal surface normals
 - Areas of fluid elements
- Fluid/structure DOF transformation coefficients
- Fluid material properties
 - Mass density
 - Speed of sound

Although this constitutes a substantial amount of information, almost all of it is retrieved from permanent data files. A detailed discussion of the required input data is contained in Appendix C.

3.6 THE TIME INTEGRATION PROCESSOR TIMINT

This main processor constitutes an implementation of the unconditionally stable staggered solution technique developed in [8]. The primary output is a permanent data file that contains nodal values for structural displacement, structural velocity and wet-surface pressure at every time step. In addition, a parallel file is created that retains restart information at time intervals dictated by the user. The code has a variable time step capability and can treat a spherical incident wave of arbitrary pressure profile and charge location. Finally, selected response histories can be listed and then displayed for immediate examination using a "printer-plot" graphics package embedded both in TIMINT and in POSTPR (see Sect. 3.7).

The computational strategy for the staggered solution procedure is embodied in the following eight steps, assuming the solution is known at time t :

- (1) Estimate the unknown structural restoring force $K_s \underline{x}$ at $t + \Delta t$ from the extrapolation of current and past values
- (2) Transform this extrapolation into fluid node values and form the right-hand side of the fluid equation, which also involves the known incident pressure at $t + \Delta t$

- (3) Solve the fluid equation and obtain a preliminary estimate of the total pressure vector at $t + \Delta t$
- (4) Transform fluid pressures into structural nodal forces
- (5) Solve the structural equation for the displacement and velocity vectors at $t + \Delta t$
- (6) Transform the computed structural restoring forces at $t + \Delta t$ into fluid node values and reform the right hand side of the fluid equation
- (7) Re-solve the fluid equation and obtain refined values for the total pressures at $t + \Delta t$
- (8) Save system responses

Steps 1, 3, and 5 constitute the basic staggered solution technique, while Steps 2 and 4 are required because of the difference between the fluid and structural surface meshes. The iteration on the fluid solution reflected in Steps 6 and 7 has been added to enhance accuracy. Inasmuch as the computation time is overwhelmed by the structural solution requirements, this requires only a small increase in total run time. The use of a three-point extrapolation method in Step 1 also improves accuracy, as discussed in [8].

Implicit integration algorithms have been used for both the fluid and structural equations. The former is treated with the 3-step Park method [16] while the latter is treated with the "JO" implementation of the trapezoidal rule [17].

Typical input to this processor includes

- Charge characteristics
 - Location
 - Pressure profile
- Time step information
 - Start and finish times
 - Time increment values
- Restart data
- Display directives
 - Displacements
 - Velocities
 - Pressures
 - Pseudo-velocity shock spectra

Detailed user information concerning TIMINT is given in Appendix C.

3.7 THE RESPONSE POSTPROCESSOR POSTPR

This utility is responsible for the listing and "printer-plot" graphic display of selected system responses and pseudo-velocity shock spectra. Some of the same capabilities are also embedded in the TIMINT processor for immediate selective scanning of the output. POSTPR, however, is used for more detailed examination of the results at a later time. As a complete display of all structural and fluid DOF histories for even a moderate size problem could run into thousands of pages of output care must be exercised in the selection of data to be displayed. Usage of this code is discussed in Appendix E.

SECTION IV

EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

This section presents results generated by the USA Code for two idealized underwater shock problems. The structure studied in the first problem is a hollow circular beam of finite length, while that involved in the second problem is an infinite, circular cylindrical shell. In both problems, the structure is excited by a transverse, plane step-wave of unit incident pressure and material properties are used that correspond to a steel shell immersed in water. The input data are normalized so that the density and speed of sound for the fluid both equal unity; hence, the density, Young's modulus, and Poisson's ratio for the structural material are taken as 7.85, 98.125 and 0.3, respectively. The radius and wall thickness of the beam and the cylinder are 1 and 0.01, respectively, while the length of the beam is 9. In order to assess the accuracy of the computational results, selected response histories are compared with those obtained by other methods.

4.1 CIRCULAR BEAM

The response variable of primary interest in this problem is the late-time asymptotic translational velocity V_∞ of the structure. An analytical expression for this quantity may be obtained from (2.5) by taking $\dot{x} = \gamma_{ps} v(t)$, where γ_{ps} is the vector of direction cosines relating the translational motions of the structural nodes and the direction of propagation of the plane incident wave. (The elements of γ_{ps} that pertain to the rotational DOF are, of course, zero.) The introduction of this relation into the first of 2.5, followed by premultiplication of the resulting equation by γ_{ps}^T , then yields

$$m_s \dot{v} = - \gamma_{ps}^T C_f A_f (\bar{v}_I + p_s) \quad (4.1)$$

where $m_s = \gamma_{ps}^T M_f \gamma_{ps}$; this follows from the fact that $C_s \gamma_{ps} = K_s \gamma_{ps} = 0$.

After the wave front of the plane step-wave has enveloped the structure, i.e., for $t > t_e$,

$$\begin{aligned} p_I &= \rho c U_I \underline{1} \\ * \underline{p}_I &= \rho c U_I (t \underline{1} - \underline{t}_A) \\ \underline{u}_I &= U_I \gamma_p \end{aligned}$$

where U_I is the fluid particle velocity characterizing the step-wave, $\underline{1}$ is the unity vector, the asterisk denotes the temporal integral of the quantity beneath it, \underline{t}_A is the vector of incident-wave arrival times for the fluid surface elements, and γ_p is the vector of direction cosines relating the normals of the fluid elements to propagation vector of

the plane incident wave. In addition, $|\dot{p}_S| \ll |p_S|$ for late-time motions (see Section 2.2), so that the second of (2.5) becomes

$$p_S = \tilde{A}_f^{-1} \tilde{M}_f (G^T \tilde{Y}_{PS} \dot{v} - \dot{u}_I), \quad t \gg t_e \quad (4.3)$$

The introduction of this relation into (4.1) then yields

$$(m_s + m_a) \dot{v} = - \tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{A}_f p_I + \tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{M}_f \dot{u}_I, \quad t \gg t_e \quad (4.4)$$

where the added mass $m_a = \tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{M}_f \tilde{G}^T \tilde{Y}_{PS}$. But, from (4.4), $\tilde{G}^T \tilde{Y}_{PS} = \tilde{Y}_P$, so that m_a is also given as $m_a = \tilde{Y}_P^T \tilde{M}_f \tilde{Y}_P$.

With $\tilde{G}^T \tilde{Y}_{PS} = \tilde{Y}_P$, the first of (4.2) yields $\tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{A}_f p_I = \rho c U_I \tilde{Y}_P^T \tilde{A}_f^{-1} = 0$, inasmuch as the wet surface of the structure is closed. Hence, the right side of (4.4) vanishes for $t > t_e$, which gives the expected result $\dot{v} = 0$. This prompts the use of integrated forms of (4.1) and (4.3) (with quiescent initial conditions), which yields, instead of (4.4),

$$(m_s + m_a) v = - \tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{A}_f^* p_I + \tilde{Y}_{PS}^T \tilde{M}_f u_I, \quad t \gg t_e \quad (4.5)$$

The introduction of the second and third of (4.2) into this equation then provides the desired expression for late-time asymptotic translational velocity

$$V_\infty = \frac{m_d + m_a}{m_s + m_a} U_I \quad (4.6)$$

where the structure's displaced mass m_d may be shown to be expressible as $m_d = \rho c \tilde{Y}_P^T \tilde{A}_f (t_I - t_A)$. Note that (4.6) is a general result, applicable to any wet-surface geometry.

Two different uniform mesh geometries were used to study the circular beam. Ten- and twenty-node models were constructed with beam elements provided by the structural analyzer SPAR [18]. The corresponding fluid models contained 9 and 19 elements of equal size, with 12 and 24 circumferential integration points (see Appendix A). For the beam considered, $m_s = 4.439$ and $m_d = 28.274$; with m_a determined as $m_a = \tilde{Y}_P^T \tilde{M}_f \tilde{Y}_P$, mesh geometry has a small effect on the value calculated for V_∞ . It was found that $m_a = 23.824$ for the coarse mesh and $m_a = 24.332$ for the fine mesh, which yield $V_\infty = 1.843$ and $V_\infty = 1.828$, respectively.

In the response calculations, a constant time step of 0.1 (20 steps per envelopment period) was used for both models; the results are shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2. Velocities at the ends of the beam are higher than those at the center because the three-dimensional flow field at the ends offers less resistance to the plane wave excitation than the two-dimensional flow field at the center. It is noted that the responses of both models are similar although those for the finer mesh appear to tend to the rigid body asymptotic velocity more precisely.

4.2 INFINITE CYLINDRICAL SHELL

For this problem, a 72-node, 36-element SPAR model with a uniform circumferential mesh was constructed. The length of the cylindrical shell equalled the circumferential dimension of the square plate elements used for the model; hence the shell was one element long. Kinematic constraints of zero axial displacement and no end rotation were enforced through the skyline utility, as described in Section 3.3. The fluid model consists of 36 equally-spaced elements around the circumference; the two-dimensional nature of the infinite shell geometry was simulated by exercising an option in the fluid pre-processor FLUMAS that adds fictitious elements in the axial direction.

Two dimensional $n=0$, 1, and 2 modal response results were generated by USA using appropriate Fourier components of the incident-wave force vectors in (2.9). For comparison, DAA analytical solutions were generated by the method described in [7] and [19]. The primary response variables of interest were radial displacement for $n=0$, radial and tangential velocity for $n=1$, and radial and tangential displacement for $n=2$. A time step of 0.025 was used up to $t=1$; for t between 1 and 2 this was increased 0.05, and for t greater than 2 a time step of 0.1 was used.

The USA and corresponding analytical results are shown harmonic by harmonic in Figures 4-3 through 4-7. In all cases the maximum errors made by USA fall into the range of 1 to 2%.

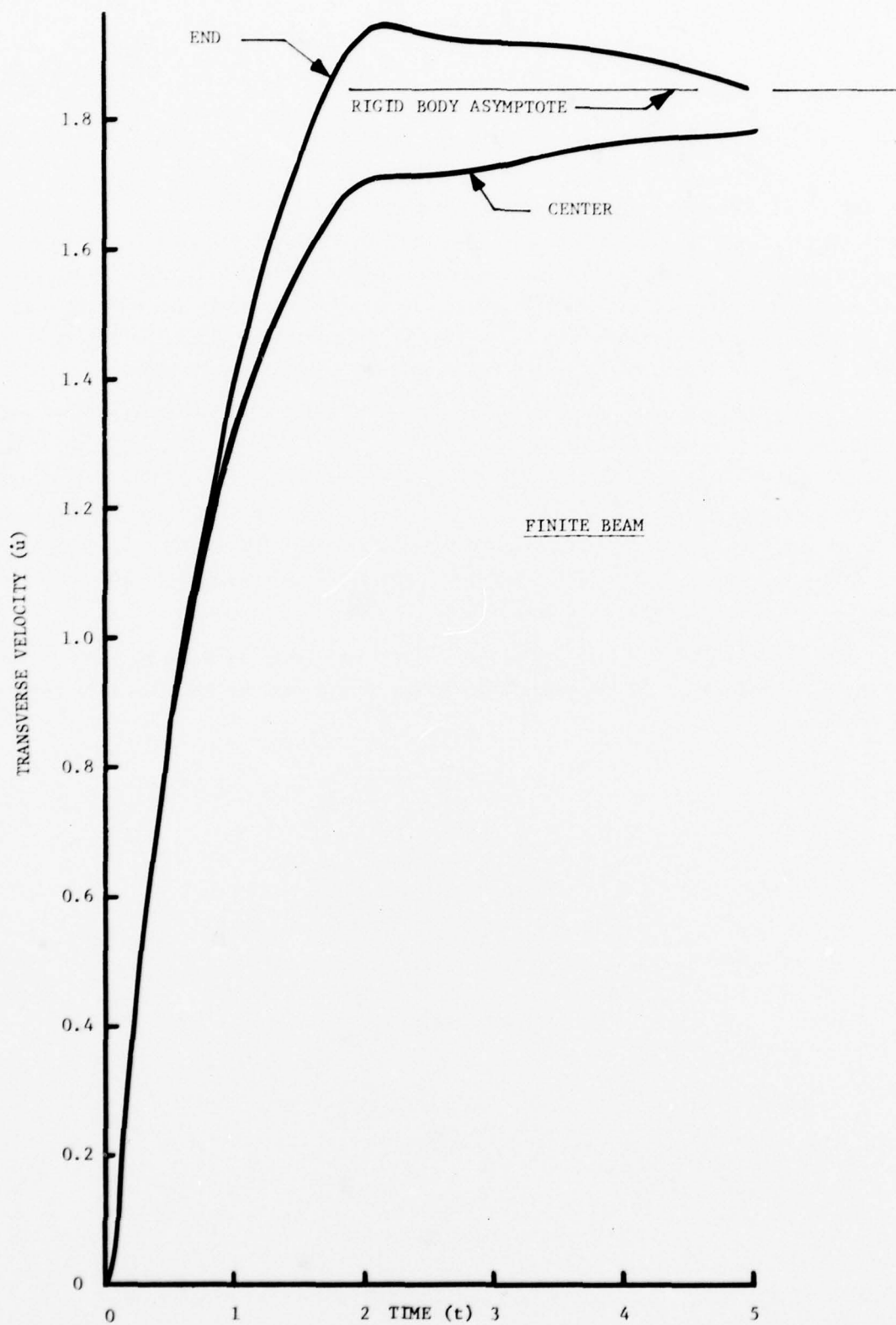


Figure 4-1. Transverse Velocity of Finite Beam, Coarse Mesh

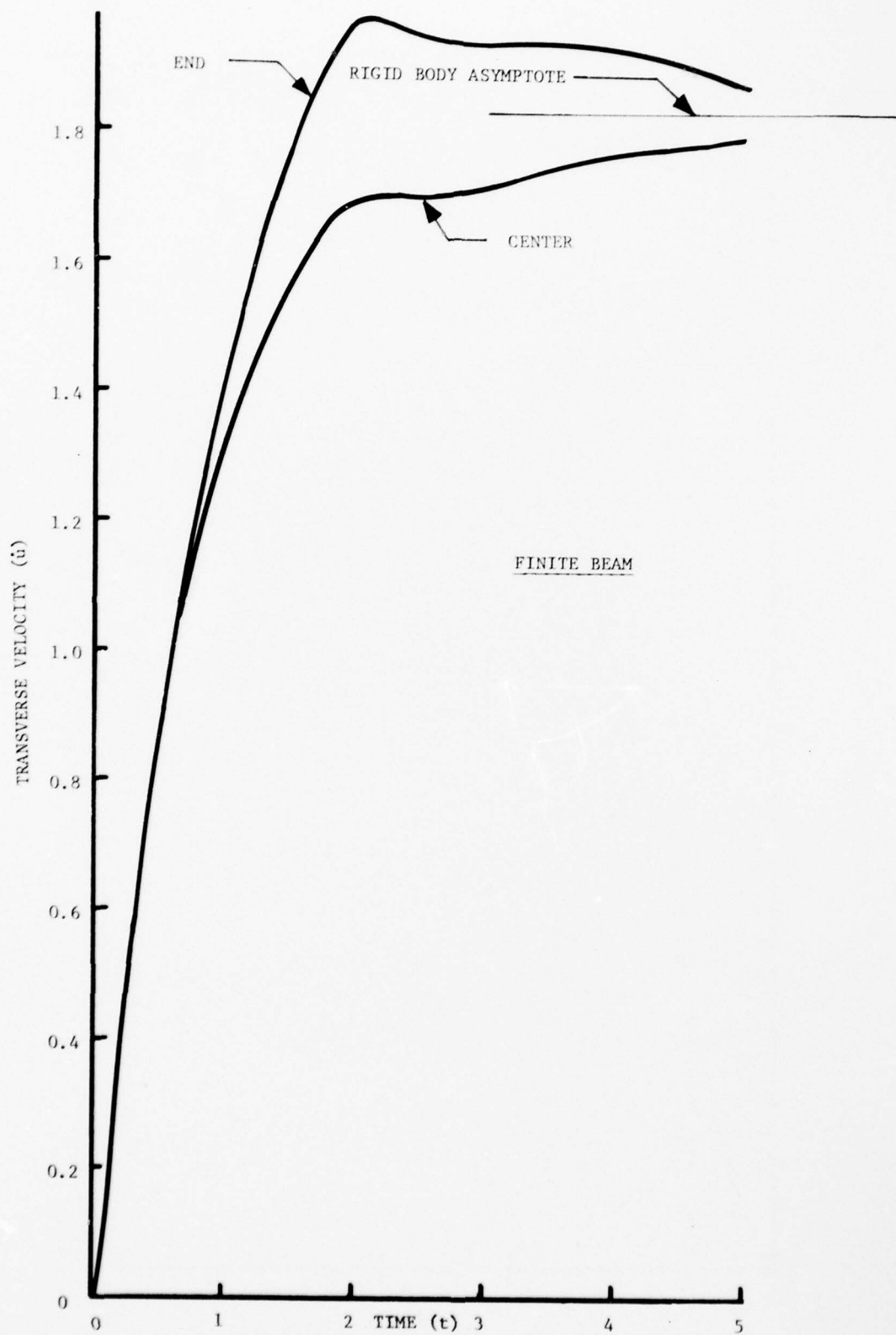


Figure 4-2. Transverse Velocity of Finite Beam, Halved Mesh
4-5

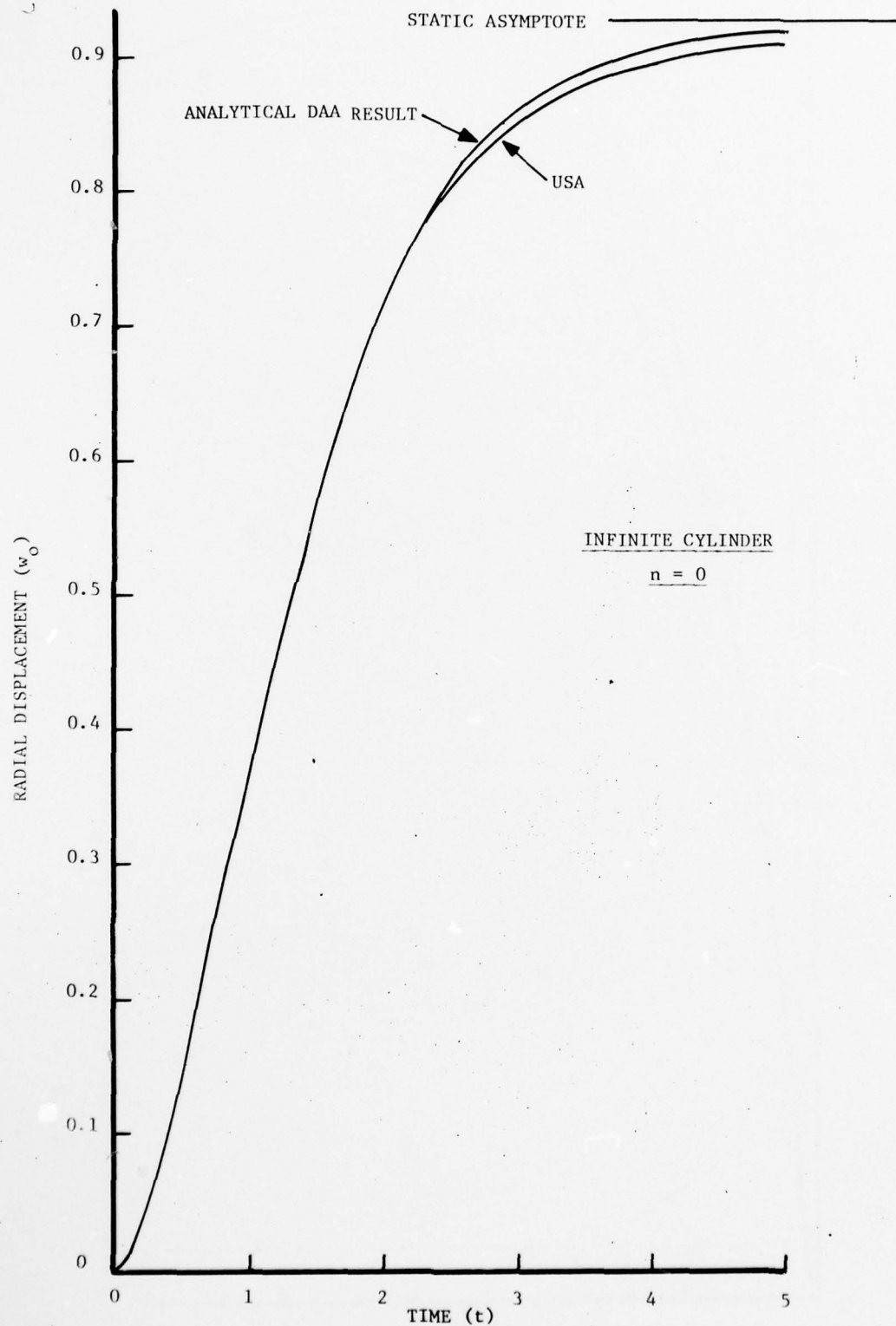


Figure 4-3. $n=0$ Radial Displacement of Infinite Cylinder

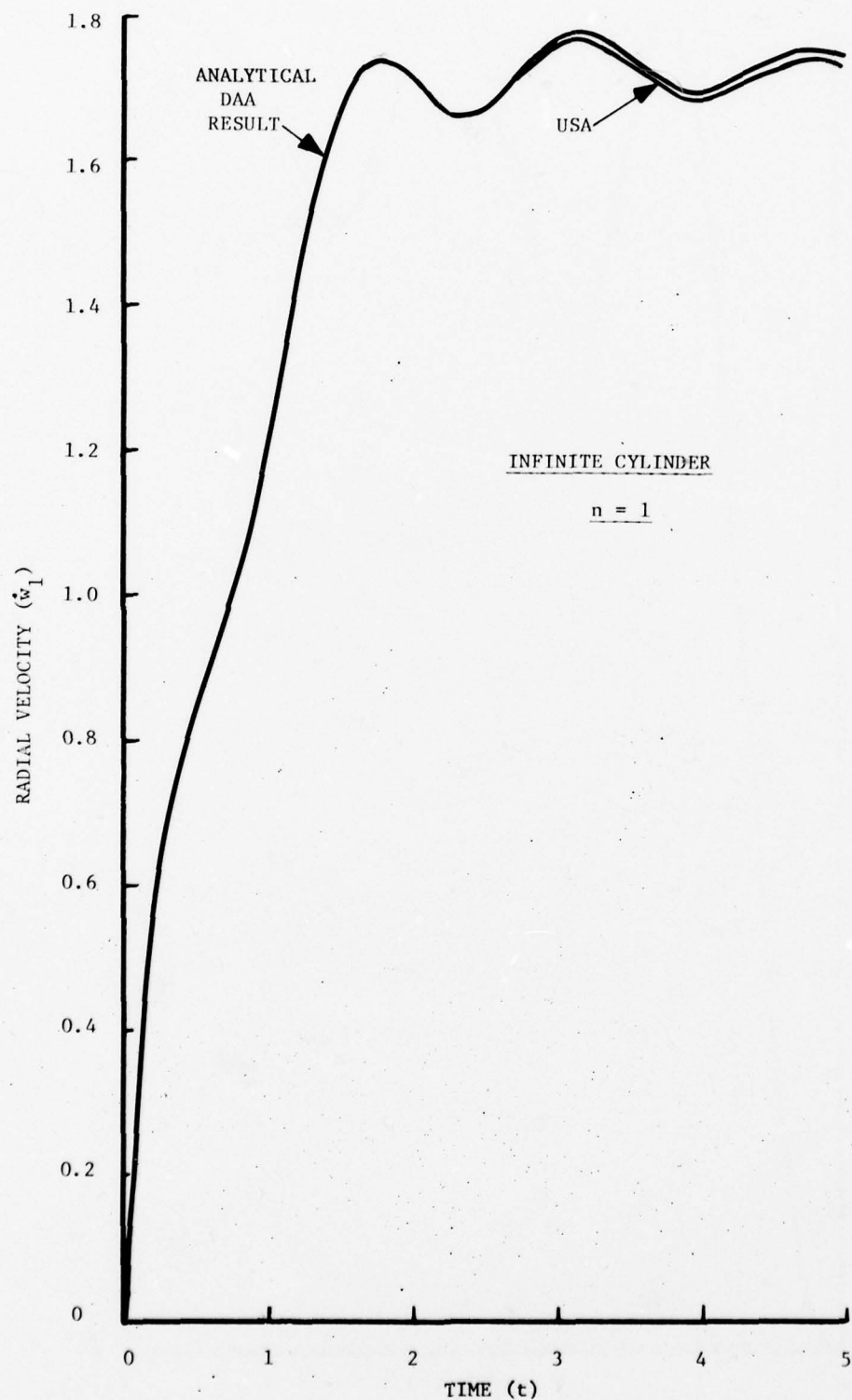


Figure 4-4. n=1 Radial Velocity of Infinite Cylinder

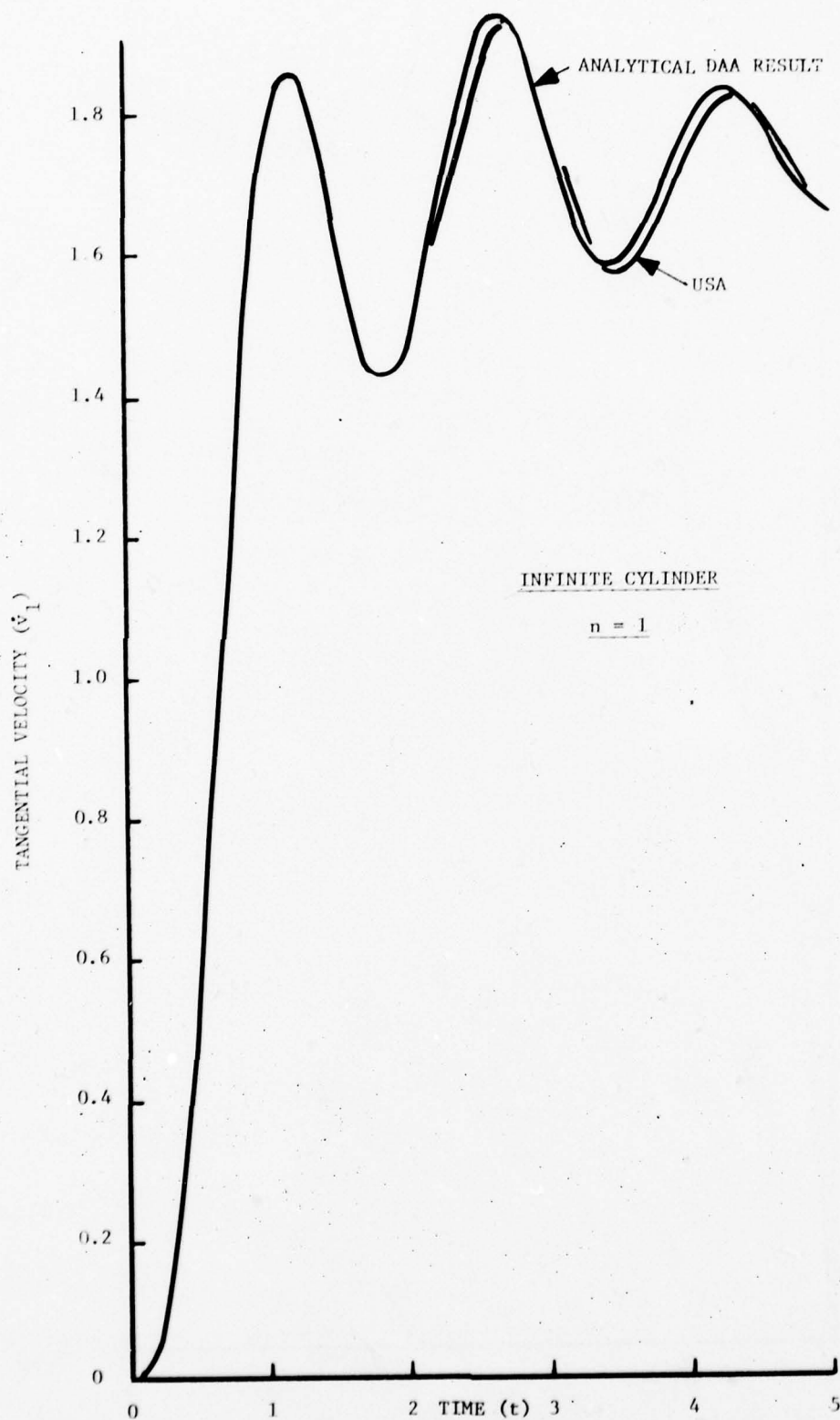


Figure 4-5. $n=1$ Tangential Velocity of Infinite Cylinder

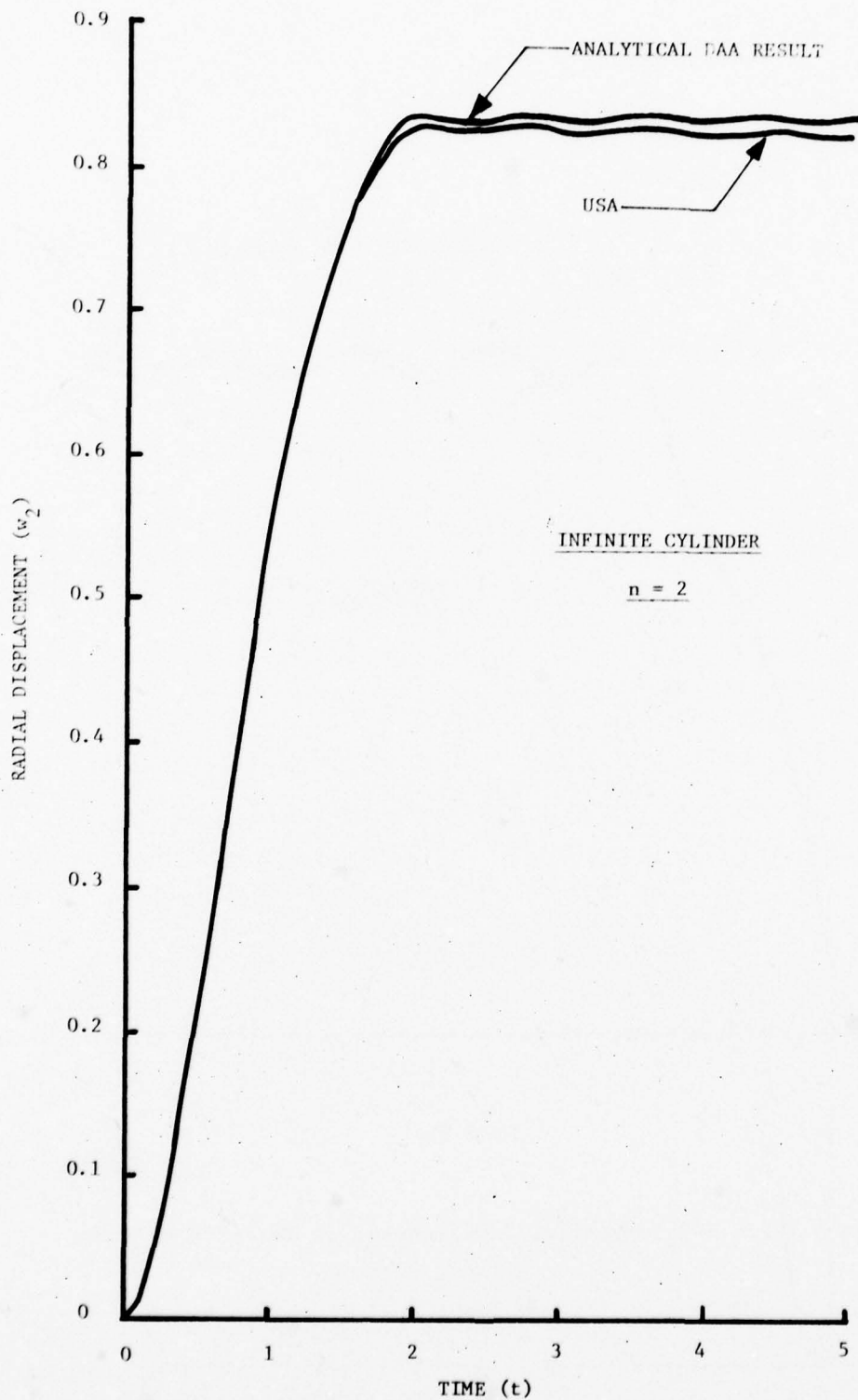


Figure 4-6. $n=2$ Radial Displacement of Infinite Cylinder

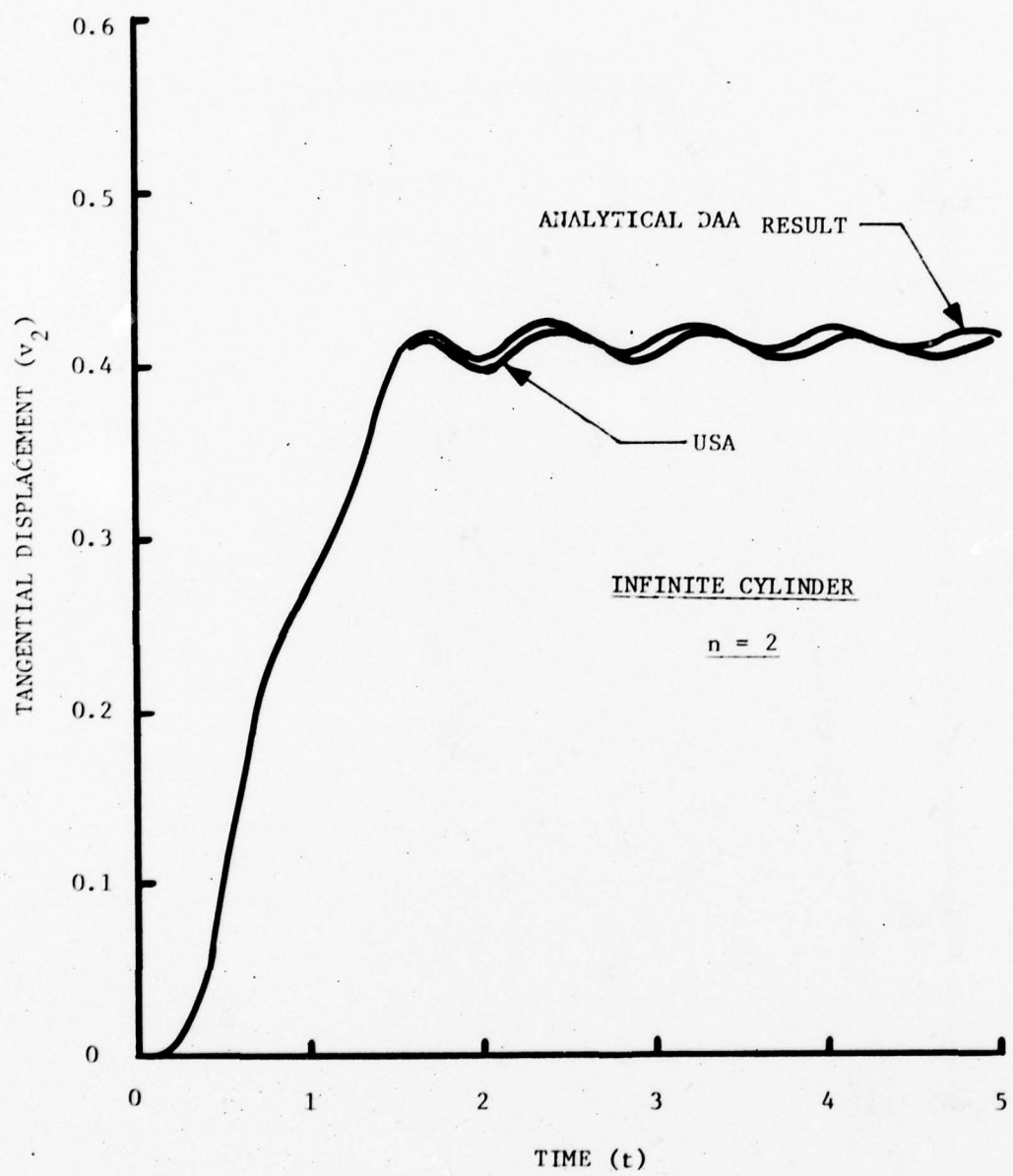


Figure 4-7. $n=2$ Tangential Displacement of Infinite Cylinder

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APPENDIX A

FLUID MASS COMPUTATION FOR A SUBMERGED STRUCTURE WITH BOTH ROTATIONALLY SYMMETRIC AND GENERAL-GEOMETRY COMPONENTS

Computer calculation of the fluid mass matrix for a submerged structure which is composed of both rotationally symmetric surfaces and general nonsymmetric surfaces may be accomplished using the fully three-dimensional boundary integral approach of Ref. [9]. In such a case, however, the use of general-surface elements for each rotationally symmetric surface is not efficient when it is known a priori that only certain circumferential harmonics of the fluid motion are of importance. This may occur, for example, when part of the structure consists of a beam of circular cross section for which only the $n = 1$ harmonic is required. Then, the order of the fluid mass matrix may be reduced from that for the fully three-dimensional structure by a redefinition of the fluid degrees-of-freedom.

For a general-surface element with a single centroidal control point, the associated degree-of-freedom has a direct physical interpretation, namely, the fluid velocity normal to the plane of the element. For rotationally symmetric surfaces, the elemental degrees-of-freedom become Fourier coefficients for the circumferential harmonics of the surface velocity at prescribed axial locations. This gives rise to the concept of the "surface of revolution" (SOR) element as opposed to the "general-surface" (GEN) element. In this appendix, we describe a technique for the inclusion of both SOR and GEN elements in the same fluid mass matrix.

A direct way to couple both SOR and GEN elements in a single matrix is first to construct the fluid mass matrix for the fully three-dimensional structure. Then, a transformation can be applied which is associated with a hybrid surface velocity vector representing both physical and generalized coordinates. To implement this two-stage procedure, we cover the entire surface of the structure with GEN elements and, in particular, require equal spacing of such elements around the circumference of the surfaces-of-revolution. The number of such elements in this latter category is taken to be the same at all axial stations and is denoted by N . A set of N circumferential GEN elements at any axial station is then regarded as a single SOR element having as many degrees-of-freedom as the number of Fourier coefficients which are chosen to describe the global fluid motion. The set of control points associated with the circumferential GEN elements will be referred to as integration points for their associated SOR elements.

We now assume that the fluid velocity vector for the full three-dimensional surface discretization \underline{v} can be approximated in the mean by the hybrid fluid velocity vector \underline{v}^* by the transformation

$$\underline{v} \approx \underline{D} \underline{v}^* \quad (\text{A.1})$$

in which

$$\underline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}^G \\ \underline{v}^S \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{v}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}^G \\ \underline{v}^F \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\underline{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{Q} \\ \underline{Q} & \underline{F} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where the superscript G refers to the GEN elements located on the general geometry portions of the structure and the subscript S refers to the sets of GEN elements which make up the individual SOR elements; the vector \underline{v}^F contains the Fourier velocity coefficients for these SOR elements. For convenience, we have partitioned the above arrays so that the entries pertaining to GEN elements appear first and will continue this convention in the following. The matrix \underline{F} is rectangular and has the form

$$\underline{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}_0^1 & \underline{C}_1^1 & \underline{S}_1^1 & \dots & \underline{C}_M^1 & \underline{S}_M^1 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{C}_0^2 & \underline{C}_1^2 & \underline{S}_1^2 & \dots & \underline{C}_M^2 & \underline{S}_M^2 & \\ \vdots & \underline{0} & \vdots & \underline{0} & \vdots & \underline{0} & \vdots \\ \underline{0} & \underline{C}_0^L & \underline{C}_1^L & \underline{S}_1^L & \dots & \underline{C}_M^L & \underline{S}_M^L \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Here, M is the maximum number of circumferential harmonics and L is the total number of SOR elements while the vectors \underline{C}_m^l and \underline{S}_m^l for the l^{th} SOR element and the m^{th} circumferential harmonic are given by

$$\underline{C}_m^l = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \cos \frac{2\pi m}{N} \\ \vdots \\ \cos \frac{2\pi ml}{N} \\ \vdots \\ \cos \frac{2\pi m(N-1)}{N} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{S}_m^l = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sin \frac{2\pi m}{N} \\ \vdots \\ \sin \frac{2\pi ml}{N} \\ \vdots \\ \sin \frac{2\pi m(N-1)}{N} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where i is the circumferential integration point index. If the transformation (A.1) is now applied to the fluid velocity vector, then invariance of the total kinetic energy of the fluid provides the direct means for reduction of the mass matrix as

$$\underline{M}^* = \underline{D}^T \underline{M} \underline{D} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where the transcript T denotes matrix transposition and \underline{M} is the previously computed fluid mass matrix for the fully three-dimensional structure.

Application of the preceding procedure can involve a large expenditure of computational effort, particularly if the number of SOR elements and circumferential integration points is large. In such a case, matrix partitioning and out-of-core operations may be required. Even when large matrices can be handled by such core management techniques, the computations include the factorization of a large, full, unsymmetric matrix and subsequent solution operations just to form the mass matrix before reduction. These considerations have prompted the development of an alternate but approximate approach that uses intermediately formed matrices of the same order as the final reduced mass matrix with a corresponding saving of computation time.

Calculation of the fluid mass matrix based upon the simple source formulation involves three state variables, the source strength $\underline{\sigma}$, the velocity potential $\underline{\phi}$ and the normal derivative of the velocity potential $\underline{\phi}_n$, which are related by the matrix equations [9]

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\phi} &= \underline{B} \underline{\sigma} \\ \underline{\phi}_n &= -\underline{C} \underline{\sigma} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Here, \underline{B} and \underline{C} are full, unsymmetric, square matrices while $\underline{\phi}$, $\underline{\phi}_n$, and $\underline{\sigma}$ are column vectors. We take the order of this system to be the number of discrete fluid degrees-of-freedom for the full three-dimensional surface discretization. The actual coefficients of \underline{B} and \underline{C} and the precise manner in which they are combined to form the fluid mass matrix are unimportant to the development here and the interested reader is referred to [9] for this exposition. However, we will use certain aspects of the connectivity of \underline{B} and \underline{C} later.

A fundamental assumption made in [9] is that the source strength $\underline{\sigma}$ is constant over each element. Here, we make the same assumption for all elements, and further stipulate that the variation of $\underline{\sigma}$ and $\underline{\phi}$ as well as $\underline{\phi}_n$ (the negative of the fluid velocity vector) around the circumference of each SOR element can be expressed by the same finite Fourier series embedded in the transformation in (A.1). If there are only SOR elements in the structure, it can be shown that this relationship is exact, harmonic by harmonic, however, the presence of general-geometry structure components in the flow field perturbs this exactness. We then have

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{\sigma} &\approx D \underline{\sigma}^* \\
\underline{\phi} &\approx D \underline{\phi}^* \\
\underline{\phi}_n &\approx D \underline{\phi}_n^*
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.8}$$

so that Eq. (A.8) can be substituted into Eq. (A.7) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{D} \underline{\phi}^* &\approx \underline{B} \underline{D} \underline{\sigma}^* \\
\underline{D} \underline{\phi}_n^* &\approx -\underline{C} \underline{D} \underline{\sigma}^*
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.9}$$

We are now able to construct a set of equations in the reduced system similar to Eq. (A.7) by multiplying Eq. (A.9) by the left inverse of \underline{D} , which is defined as [19].

$$\underline{D}_L^{-1} = (\underline{D}^T \underline{D})^{-1} \underline{D}^T
\tag{A.10}$$

It then follows that the counterparts of \underline{B} and \underline{C} in the reduced system are

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{B}^* &\approx \underline{D}_L^{-1} \underline{B} \underline{D} \\
\underline{C}^* &\approx \underline{D}_L^{-1} \underline{C} \underline{D}
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.11}$$

\underline{D}_L^{-1} is easily obtained from the orthogonality and normalization conditions for the finite Fourier series, i.e., [20]

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^N \sin \frac{2\pi m(i-1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(i-1)}{N} &= 0 \\
\sum_{i=1}^N \sin \frac{2\pi m(i-1)}{N} \sin \frac{2\pi n(i-1)}{N} &= \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ N/2 & m = n \end{cases} \\
\sum_{i=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(i-1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(i-1)}{N} &= \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ N/2 & m = n \neq 0 \\ N & m = n = 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\tag{A.12}$$

Using Eqs. (A.3), (A.4), (A.5), and (A.12), we find that

$$(\underline{D}^T \underline{D})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{Q} \\ \underline{Q} & \underline{G} \end{bmatrix}
\tag{A.13}$$

where \underline{G} is a diagonal matrix given by

$$\underline{\underline{G}} = \frac{1}{N} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ & & 2 & & \\ & & & 2 & \\ & & & & 2 \\ & 0 & & & & 0 \\ & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

We now show that the formation of $\underline{\underline{B}}$ and $\underline{\underline{C}}$ and the transformation indicated in Eq. (A.1) can be carried out simultaneously to give the matrices $\underline{\underline{B}}^*$ and $\underline{\underline{C}}^*$ directly. Consistent with the partitioning of Eqs. (A.2) and (A.3), $\underline{\underline{B}}$ may be expressed as

$$\underline{\underline{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{B}}^{GG} & \underline{\underline{B}}^{GS} \\ \underline{\underline{B}}^{SG} & \underline{\underline{B}}^{SS} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

where the first superscript refers to the element type (GEN or SOR) for which the potential is being evaluated and the second superscript indicates the element type whose source strength contributes to that potential [see the first of Eq. (A.7)]. Now, using Eqs. (A.3), (A.10), (A.11), (A.13), and (A.15), we obtain

$$\underline{\underline{B}}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{B}}^{GG} & \underline{\underline{B}}^{GS} \underline{\underline{F}} \\ \underline{\underline{G}} \underline{\underline{F}}^T \underline{\underline{B}}^{SG} & \underline{\underline{G}} \underline{\underline{F}}^T \underline{\underline{B}}^{SS} \underline{\underline{F}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

A similar result can be written for $\underline{\underline{C}}^*$; however, as the development to follow is the same for both $\underline{\underline{B}}^*$ and $\underline{\underline{C}}^*$, only that for $\underline{\underline{B}}^*$ is presented.

Equation (A.16) shows that the relationship between GEN elements is unaltered by the transformation, but that the matrices coupling GEN and SOR elements require matrix multiplication. For the matrix $\underline{\underline{B}}^{GS} \underline{\underline{F}}$, we have

$$b_{ij}^* = \sum_{j'=1}^N b_{ij}^{j'} \cos \left[\frac{2\pi m(j'-1)}{N} \right] \quad (\text{A.17})$$

where the subscript i identifies a particular GEN element, the subscript j identifies a particular SOR element, and the index j' identifies one of the N integration points around the circumference of the j^{th} SOR element. Hence, the $b_{ij}^{j'}$ can be computed sequentially over the index j' and the summation performed conjunctively. The same technique, of course, can be applied to the matrix $\underline{\underline{G}} \underline{\underline{F}}^T \underline{\underline{B}}^{SG}$ as

$$b_{ji}^* = \frac{\epsilon_m}{N} \sum_{j'=1}^N b_{ji}^{j'} \cos \left[\frac{2\pi m (j' - 1)}{N} \right] \quad (\text{A.18})$$

where

$$\epsilon_m = \begin{cases} 1 & m = 0 \\ 2 & m > 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Construction of the matrix relating SOR elements is complicated by the fact that double summations are involved. From Eq. (A.16), we have

$$b_{ij}^* = \frac{\epsilon_m}{N} \sum_{j'=1}^N \sum_{i'=1}^N b_{ij}^{i'j'} \cos \left[\frac{2\pi m (i' - 1)}{N} \right] \cos \left[\frac{2\pi n (j' - 1)}{N} \right] \quad (\text{A.20})$$

where the subscripts i and j identify SOR elements and the indices i' and j' identify integration points on the i^{th} and j^{th} SOR elements, respectively. It will now be shown that Eq. (A.20) can be simplified to an equation involving a single summation by examination of the connectivity of B^{SS} .

As discussed in [9], the matrix elements of B and C are, except for a multiplicative constant, functions only of the geometry of the finite element mesh. Now, it is clear from Figure A-1 that the relative geometry of points A/D is identical to that of points B/E, that the relative geometry of points A/E is identical to that of B/F, etc. Hence, the $N \times N$ submatrix that relates the source strengths at the integration points on segment j to the values of the potential at the integration points on segment i must have identical terms along every diagonal. Moreover, the variation in any row (or column) is that of an even function because of the rotationally symmetric geometry, i.e., the relationship of C/D is identical to that of C/F, etc. On the basis of these facts, Eq. (A.20) may be considerably simplified.

Consider, for example, the expansion

$$S = \frac{\epsilon_m}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^N U_{kl} \cos \frac{2\pi m (k - 1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n (l - 1)}{N} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

with the condition that

$$U_{k+1, l+1} = U_{kl} \quad (\text{A.22})$$

and the understanding that if a subscript on the left becomes greater than N it is replaced by $k + 1 - N$, etc. Now, the double summation in Eq. (A.21) is ordered by rows and columns; however, we can rearrange it into N terms, each of which represents summation along either the main

diagonal or an extended diagonal[†]. Then, taking advantage of Eq. (A.22), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 N S / \epsilon_m = & U_{11} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(k-1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N} + \\
 & U_{12} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m k}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N} + \\
 & U_{13} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(k+1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N} + \dots \\
 & \dots + U_{1N} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(k+N-2)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N}
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.23}$$

Next, we reorganize the general term that appears in Eq. (A.23) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{1,\ell+1} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(k-1+\ell)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N} = \\
 U_{1,\ell+1} \cos \frac{2\pi m\ell}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \cos \frac{2\pi m(k-1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N} - \\
 U_{1,\ell+1} \sin \frac{2\pi m\ell}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sin \frac{2\pi m(k-1)}{N} \cos \frac{2\pi n(k-1)}{N}
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.24}$$

If $m \neq n$, it follows from Eq. (A.12) that the general term is zero and, hence, the sum S is equal to zero. If $m = n$, then Eqs. (A.12) and (A.24) reduce Eq. (A.23) to

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^N U_{1k} \cos \frac{2\pi m(k-1)}{N} \tag{A.25}$$

In a similar manner, the other possible combinations of trigonometric functions in Eq. (A.20) may be simplified; such simplification yields, for $m \neq n$,

$$b_{ij}^* = 0 \tag{A.26}$$

[†] The latter consists of a diagonal in the upper triangle plus its complement in the lower triangle.

while for $m = n$ in the cos/cos and sin/sin combinations in Eq. (A.20),

$$b_{ij}^* = \sum_{j'=1}^N b_{ij}^{1j'} \cos \frac{2\pi m(j'-1)}{N} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

and, for $m = n$ in the sin/cos and cos/sin combinations in Eq. (A.20),

$$b_{ij}^* = \sum_{j'=1}^N b_{ij}^{1j'} \sin \frac{2\pi m(j'-1)}{N} \quad (\text{A.28})$$

Finally, as it has been demonstrated that the $b_{ij}^{1j'}$ must be even functions around the circumference of any SOR segment, the contribution of Eq. (A.28) to the final results must vanish, leaving only Eq. (A.27). This, of course, also means that the computation required to form Eq. (A.27) can essentially be halved.

The results of the preceding development may be summarized as follows:

- The coupling that occurs between SOR segments occurs, harmonic by harmonic, without coupling of different harmonics
- The coupling is the same for both the sine and cosine functions, and is given by Eq. (A.27)
- The sine and cosine functions of a particular harmonic do not couple

Thus far, we have substantially reduce the computations required to form the \underline{B}^* and \underline{C}^* matrices. A few steps remain, however, in order to reach the final objective, viz., efficient formation of the fluid mass matrix for the coupled structure.

As discussed in [9], \underline{B}^* and \underline{C}^* are used to form the fluid kinetic energy expression, which is derivable from an appropriate surface integral. In the discretized, fully three-dimensional system, this requires a diagonal matrix \underline{dA} whose elements are simply the incremental areas of each surface element. The kinetic energy T is then

$$T = -\frac{1}{2} \rho \int_S \underline{\phi}_n^T \underline{dA} \underline{\phi} \quad (\text{A.29})$$

where ρ is the fluid density and the integration extends over the fully three-dimensional surface S . We may write this expression in the reduced system by simply substituting from Eq. (A.8), with the result that

$$\underline{dA}^* = \underline{D}^T \underline{dA} \underline{D} \quad (\text{A.30})$$

Carrying out the matrix multiplications, we obtain

$$\underline{dA}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{dA}^G & \underline{Q} \\ \underline{Q} & \underline{F}^T \underline{dA}^S \underline{F} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.31})$$

For each submatrix appropriate to a particular SOR element and harmonic that appears in $\tilde{F}^T \tilde{dA}^S \tilde{F}$, the expansion gives

$$da_{ii}^* = \frac{N}{m} da_{ii}^{11} \quad (A.32)$$

where da_{ii}^{11} is the incremental area for a single integration element around the circumference of the segment in the full three dimensional discretization.

The preceding results can now be applied to any of the computational schemes described in [9]. As is noted there, however, one particular scheme, labeled "I2," has been found to be surprisingly accurate in relation to its computational demands and hence has been chosen here as the "baseline" method. In this case, the incremental areas appearing in Eqs. (A.29) through (A.32) may be replaced by the total area of the element, as the "I2" scheme essentially assumes that ϕ and ϕ_n , as well as σ , are constant over each surface element.

A modest study has been performed on a simple model in which the reduced mass matrix has been obtained directly from Eq. (A.6) and by the approximate method outlined above. This model consists of two cylindrical shell segments with a radial "fin" joined to one segment on the lateral surface as shown in Figure A-2; only the $n=1$ beam modes were kept in the reduced matrix. Comparisons have been made of the eigenvalues of the "fluid boundary mode" problem defined by

$$\tilde{M}^* \underline{x} = \lambda \tilde{A}^* \underline{x} \quad (A.33)$$

(In [9] the λ are identified with modal kinetic energy components.)

Typical results from the study are shown in the following table:

<u>λ-Direct</u>	<u>λ-Approximate</u>	<u>Mode</u>
0.59671	0.56960	S
0.47838	0.47826	A
0.29624	0.25955	S
0.27412	0.27108	A
0.21624	0.21622	A
0.19634	0.17554	S

where S denotes a symmetric or breathing mode relative to the two sides of the "fin" and A denotes an antisymmetric or rigid-body "fin" mode. We see that the eigenvalues for the rigid modes are in good agreement; however, the eigenvalues for the symmetric modes exhibit discrepancies of 5 to 14 percent. These discrepancies may be due to the retention of only the $n = 1$ modes in the reduced matrix; only further evaluation under more general conditions can clarify this point. At this time, however, it appears that the technique introduced here is a viable one, particularly for very large problems whose size precludes application of the direct method.

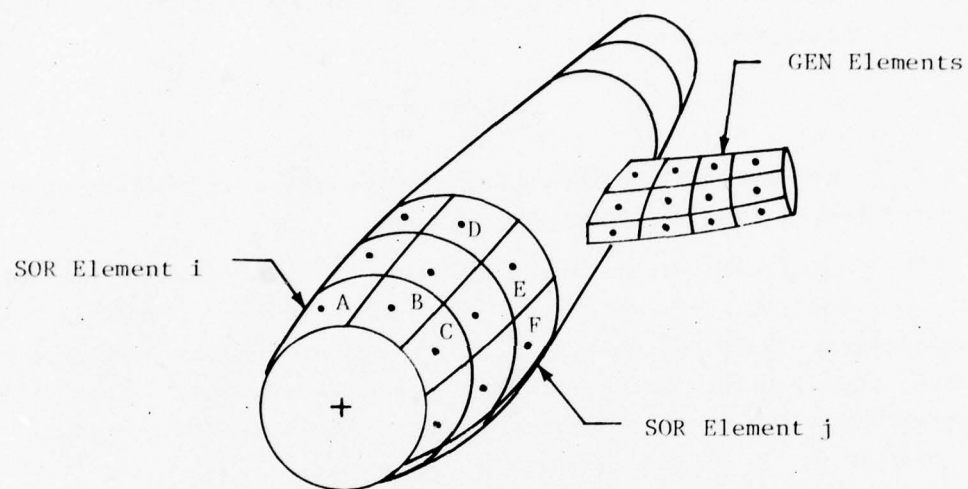


Figure A-1. Schematic of SOR and GEN Element Model

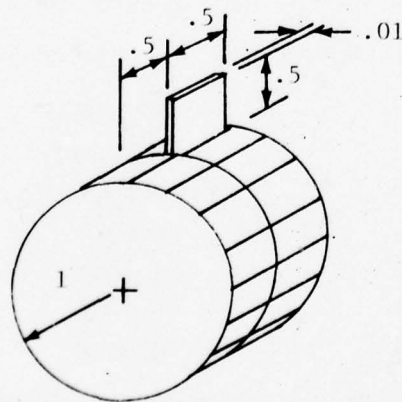


Figure A-2. Geometry of Study Problem for SOR and GEN Element Coupling

APPENDIX B
USER INFORMATION FOR THE FLUID PREPROCESSOR FLUMAS

The following includes modifications which were made under separate contract to the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Contract Number N60921-77-C-0112.

This appendix includes a copy of the users manual, and a sample input deck and subsequent output for the infinite cylindrical shell problem presented in Section 4.

```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57
F L U M A S

THIS FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS CODE
CONSTRUCTS THE FLUID MASS MATRIX FOR A STRUCTURE SUBMERGED IN AN
INFINITE, INVISCID, INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID BY THE BOUNDARY ELEMENT
TECHNIQUE. IT ALSO GENERATES FLUID MESH DATA AND A SET OF
TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS THAT RELATE THE STRUCTURAL AND FLUID
DEGREES OF FREEDOM ON THE NET SURFACE. THE CODE HAS THE CAPABILITY
TO TREAT STRUCTURES CONTAINING BOTH SURFACE-OF-REVOLUTION (SOR)
AND GENERAL-GEOMETRY (GEN) COMPONENTS. THE CODE CAN ALSO CONSTRUCT
THE FLUID MASS MATRIX FOR A QUARTER-MODEL WITH ARBITRARILY
ASSIGNED SYMMETRY OR ANTISYMMETRY CONDITIONS, AND CAN SIMULATE THE
TWO-DIMENSIONAL PLANE STRAIN BEHAVIOR OF LONG CYLINDERS. A USEFUL
DIAGNOSTIC TOOL CONTAINED WITHIN THE CODE IS THE ABILITY TO SOLVE
THE FLUID BOUNDARY MODE EIGENVALUE PROBLEM

THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND CODED BY JOHN A. DERUNTZ, JR.
OF LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE CO. RESEARCH LABS IN PALO ALTO
CALIFORNIA. PLEASE CONSULT WITH AUTHOR BEFORE MAKING CHANGES
AND ALSO REPORT ANY MALFUNCTIONS OR PROBLEMS. WRITE IN CARE OF
LOCKHEED PALO ALTO RESEARCH LABORATORY, BLDG 205, DEPT 52-33,
3251 HAYOVER ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF. 94304 OR CALL 415-493-4411
EXTS. 45069 OR 45133.
FEBRUARY, 1978

MAXIMUM VALUES

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL GRID POINTS . . . . . 500
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF GENERAL SURFACE ELEMENTS . . . . . 180
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION SEGMENTS . . . . . 40
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION FREEDOMS . . . . . 80

WARNING FROM THE PROGRAMMER GENERAL

THIS CODE CONTAINS THE SPECIAL INGREDIENT DMGASP NOT FOUND IN
OTHER BRANDS. DMGASP IS A DATA MANAGEMENT UTILITY MODULE THAT
WILL ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE ALL AUXILIARY STORAGE DATA FILES
REFERENCED BY THE CODE. HENCE THE NAMES OF SUCH FILES SHOULD NOT
APPEAR ON ANY CONTROL CARDS IN THE RUN STREAM WHICH MIGHT NORMALLY
ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE FILES. THE USER IS ALSO CAUTIONED THAT
PREVIOUSLY CREATED FILES MUST ALREADY BE RESIDENT IN THE SYSTEM

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BEFORE THE RUN IS INITIATED. IF A FILE HAS BEEN ROLLED-OUT TO TAPE
DNQSP WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE FILE ROLLED-IN EVERY 15 SECONDS
FOR UP TO 15 MINUTES ON THE UNIVAC 1100-EXC B OPERATING SYSTEM.
IF AN EXISTING DATA FILE HAS NOT BEEN REFERENCED FOR SOME TIME IT
IS THEREFORE GOOD POLICY TO SIMPLY ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE
FILE BEFORE EXECUTION OF THIS CODE. IF THE USER ATTEMPTS TO CREATE
A NEW DATA FILE WITH A NAME WHICH IS ALREADY ASSIGNED TO AN
EXISTING FILE, THE UNIVAC VERSION OF DNQSP WILL MODIFY THE NAME
OF THE FILE GENERATED BY THIS RUN TO AVOID ANY CONFLICT. FILE NAME
DUPLICATION WILL CAUSE NO PROBLEM ON THE CDC SCOPE OPERATING
SYSTEM AS SCOPE WILL SIMPLY CATALOG A NEW CYCLE OF THE SAME FILE.
ON THE OTHER HAND THE CDC NOS SYSTEM IS SIMILAR TO UNIVAC IN THIS
REGARD AND THE RUN WILL ABORT SINCE THE NAME-CHANGING FEATURE OF
DNQSP HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED FOR NOS. QUALIFIER-FILENAME IS THE
REQUIRED INPUT DATA FORMAT FOR ALL UNIVAC PERMANENT FILE NAMES.
FOR CDC OPERATION QUALIFIER IS REPLACED BY THE FILE ID, WHICH IS
THE USER ID BY DEFAULT

PROGRAM SIZE

ALL ARRAYS REFERENCED IN THIS CODE THAT ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT
RESIDE IN BLANK COMMON. THE SIZE OF BLANK COMMON IS DETERMINED BY
A PARAMETER STATEMENT IN THE MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVAC 1100-OS
VERSION. HENCE A RECOMPILATION IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE OR
DECREASE CORE ALLOCATION. IN THE CDC 6600 VERSION RECOMPILATION IS
UNNECESSARY AS THE LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON IS SET BY A FIELD LENGTH
REQUEST IN THE CONTROL CARD DECK

AT THIS TIME THE CODE HAS NOT BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY OVERLAYED TO
CONSERVE SPACE IN THE INSTRUCTION BANK. THIS HAS BEEN DONE TO SOME
EXTENT BUT HAS NOT BEEN INCLUDED HERE AS IT IS INCOMPLETE. PLEASE
CONTACT THE AUTHOR FOR INFORMATION

DEFINITION OF INPUT PARAMETERS

INPUT VARIABLE NAMES GIVEN BELOW ARE GENERALLY THOSE WHICH ARE
ALSO USED IN THE CODING AND THE VARIABLE TYPES CORRESPOND TO
STANDARD FORTRAN USAGE:

A	-	ALPHANUMERIC
E	-	FLOATING POINT
F	-	FIXED POINT
I	-	INTEGER
L	-	LOGICAL
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VARIABLE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
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NSTR	I	NUMBER OF INPUT NODE POINTS WHICH ARE USED

116 TO DEFINE THE STRUCTURAL MESH. AT THE VERY
 117 LEAST THIS NUMBER MUST INCLUDE ALL THE WET
 118 NODES, I.E., THOSE LYING ON THE FLUID-
 119 STRUCTURE CONTACT BOUNDARY. IF THE
 120 ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF THIS RUN IS TO CONDUCT
 121 AN UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS WITH THE USA
 122 CODE FOR THE STRUCTURE IN QUESTION THEN IT
 123 IS ADVISABLE TO INCLUDE IN THE INPUT TO
 124 THIS PROCESSOR ALL THE DRY STRUCTURAL NODE
 125 POINTS AS WELL IN ORDER TO FACILITATE POST
 126 PROCESSING OF THE TRANSIENT RESPONSE
 127 ANALYSIS FOR THE DRY STRUCTURE. THIS
 128 NUMBER MAY ALSO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL NODE
 129 POINTS THAT ARE NOT PART OF THE STRUCTURE
 130 MODEL BUT WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO DEFINE
 131 THE FLUID MESH
 132
 133 NGEN I NUMBER OF GENERAL FLUID DEGREES OF FREEDOM
 134 WHOSE ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS CANNOT BE FORMED
 135 BY AN AUTOMATIC MESH GENERATION PROCEDURE
 136
 137 NSOR I NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION FLUID
 138 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
 139
 140 NSEG I NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION SEGMENTS
 141 IN FLUID MODEL
 142
 143 NCYL I NUMBER OF GENERAL FLUID CONTROL POINTS
 144 WHICH LIE ON A RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL
 145 SURFACE WHOSE ASSOCIATED RECTANGULAR
 146 ELEMENTS COVER THE ENTIRE LATERAL SURFACE.
 147 SUCH ELEMENTS CAN BE FORMED BY AN
 148 AUTOMATIC MESH GENERATION SCHEME WHICH IS
 149 EMBEDDED IN THE CODE AND THE AXIS OF THIS
 150 SURFACE WILL BE ORIENTED IN THE Z
 151 DIRECTION
 152
 153 DENS E,F FLUID MASS DENSITY
 154
 155 CEE E,F FLUID SPEED OF SOUND
 156
 157 PRIGMT L TRUE IF FLUID MESH GEOMETRY DATA IS TO BE
 158 LISTED. OTHERWISE FALSE
 159
 160 PRITRN L TRUE IF FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION
 161 DATA IS TO BE LISTED. OTHERWISE FALSE
 162
 163 PRTAMF L TRUE IF FLUID MASS MATRIX IS TO BE LISTED.
 164 OTHERWISE FALSE IN WHICH CASE ONLY THE
 165 DIAGONAL TERMS ARE PRINTED
 166
 167 CALCAM L TRUE IF THE FLUID MASS MATRIX IS TO BE
 168 COMPUTED. OTHERWISE FALSE AND THE RUN WILL
 169 TERMINATE AFTER THE FLUID MESH GEOMETRY
 170 DATA HAS BEEN PROCESSED. USE A VALUE OF
 171 TRUE ONLY AFTER DEBUGGING OF THE GEOMETRY
 172 DATA HAS BEEN COMPLETED
 173

174	EIGMAF	L	TRUE IF EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS OF
175			THE FLUID BOUNDARY NODE PROBLEM ARE
176			DESIRED, OTHERWISE FALSE
177			
178	TWO DIM	L	TRUE IF A TWO DIMENSIONAL PLANE STRAIN
179			FLUID MASS MATRIX IS REQUIRED, OTHERWISE
180			FALSE
181			
182	GRDCRD	L	TRUE IF GRID CARDS ARE TO APPEAR IN THE
183			INPUT DATA DECK, OTHERWISE FALSE. THE GRID
184			CARDS DEFINE THE GLOBAL COORDINATES OF THE
185			STRUCTURAL NODE POINTS IN A CARTESIAN
186			REFERENCE FRAME. GRID POINT DATA MAY ENTER
187			THROUGH A PERMANENT FILE (SEE FRMTGR)
188			
189	QUAMOD	L	TRUE IF THE FLUID MESH INPUT GEOMETRY
190			CORRESPONDS TO A QUARTER MODEL, OTHERWISE
191			FALSE. THE X AND Y DIRECTIONS MUST
192			CURRENTLY BE ASSIGNED TO THE SYMMETRY AXES
193			
194	PCHCOS	L	TRUE IF THE DIAGONAL GENERALIZED AREA
195			MATRIX IS TO BE PUNCHED OUT ON CARDS FOR
196			INPUT TO NASTRAN, OTHERWISE FALSE
197			
198	NASTAM	L	TRUE IF THE FLUID MASS MATRIX OR ITS
199			MANIPULATED FORM WHICH APPEARS IN THE DAA
200			EQUATION IS TO BE PUT IN THE PERMANENT
201			FILE DESIGNATED BY FLUNAM IN A FORMAT
202			WHICH CAN BE READ BY NASTRAN, OTHERWISE
203			FALSE
204			
205	STOWAS	L	TRUE IF THE FLUID MASS MATRIX ITSELF IS TO
206			BE PUT IN PERMANENT STORAGE, OTHERWISE
207			FALSE
208			
209	STOINV	L	TRUE IF THE MANIPULATED FORM OF THE FLUID
210			MASS MATRIX WHICH APPEARS IN THE DAA
211			EQUATION IS TO BE PUT IN PERMANENT
212			STORAGE, OTHERWISE FALSE
213			
214	FRMTFL	L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING THE
215			FLUID MASS MATRIX OR ITS MANIPULATED FORM
216			IS TO BE CREATED BY BUFFERED, UNFORMATTED
217			FORTRAN WRITE STATEMENTS, OTHERWISE FALSE
218			AND DMGASP WILL CREATE THE FILE
219			
220	FRMTGE	L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING THE
221			FLUID MESH GEOMETRY IS TO BE CREATED BY
222			BUFFERED, UNFORMATTED FORTRAN WRITE
223			STATEMENTS, OTHERWISE FALSE AND DMGASP
224			WILL CREATE THE FILE
225			
226	FRMTGR	L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING
227			STRUCTURAL GRID POINT COORDINATES HAS
228			BEEN CREATED BY BUFFERED, UNFORMATTED
229			FORTRAN WRITE STATEMENTS, OTHERWISE FALSE
230			IN WHICH CASE IT IS ASSUMED THAT DMGASP
231			WAS USED TO CREATE THE FILE. CONSULT A

232 LISTING OF THE SUBROUTINE READST FOR THE
233 FILE STRUCTURE THAT IS EXPECTED WHICH
234 DIFFERS FOR THE TWO POSSIBLE CASES. THIS
235 FILE MUST EXIST FOR INTERFACING WITH STAGS
236 (SEE GRCORD)
237

238 FLUNAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH
239 WILL CONTAIN EITHER THE FLUID MASS MATRIX
240 OR ITS MANIPULATED DAA FORM
241

242 GEONAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH
243 WILL CONTAIN THE FLUID MESH GEOMETRY AND
244 FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION DATA
245

246 GRCNAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH
247 CONTAINS THE GLOBAL COORDINATES OF THE
248 STRUCTURAL GRID POINTS
249

250 NHAR I INDEX OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL HARMONIC FOR SOR
251 ELEMENTS TO BE USED IN FLUID BOUNDARY MODE
252 ANALYSIS
253

254 NVEC I NUMBER OF FLUID BOUNDARY MODE EIGENVECTORS
255 DESIRED. THESE ARE ORDERED STARTING WITH
256 THE LOWEST ORDER MODES FIRST
257

258 NUMZ I NUMBER OF FICTITIOUS ELEMENTS TO BE ADDED
259 IN AXIAL DIRECTION WHICH INCREASE THE
260 HALF LENGTH OF THE SURFACE FOR THE
261 SIMULATION OF A TWO DIMENSIONAL PLANE
262 STRAIN FLUID MASS MATRIX. THESE ELEMENTS
263 DO NOT INTRODUCE NEW DEGREES OF FREEDOM
264

265 ZLEN E,F LENGTH OF FICTITIOUS AXIAL ELEMENTS USED
266 IN THE SIMULATION OF A TWO DIMENSIONAL
267 PLANE STRAIN FLUID MASS MATRIX
268

269 CQ E,F TAKES ON THE VALUE OF EITHER PLUS OR MINUS
270 ONE TO DENOTE SYMMETRIC OR ANTISYMMETRIC
271 FLOW CONDITIONS IN EACH QUADRANT OF A
272 FLUID MESH THAT IS TO BE REPRESENTED BY A
273 QUARTER MODEL OF THE SURFACE
274

275 NTCY I NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL NODE POINTS THAT
276 COUPLE WITH A CURVED RECTANGULAR FLUID
277 ELEMENT WHICH IS TO BE AUTOMATICALLY
278 FORMED FOR AN AXIAL SEGMENT OF A RIGHT
279 CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL SURFACE. AVAILABLE
280 OPTIONS ARE:
281

282 2 - STRUCTURAL NODES WILL BE ON MIDPOINT
283 OF CURVED SIDES
284

285 4 - STRUCTURAL NODES WILL BE AT CORNERS
286

287 NSEQ I STRUCTURAL GRID POINT NUMBER
288

289 NS I WILL EVENTUALLY CONTAIN POINTER TO DENOTE
TYPE OF COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID POINT DATA

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IS REFERRED TO. CURRENTLY ONLY GLOBAL
CARTESIAN COORDINATES ARE ALLOWABLE. SET
TO ZERO

XC,YC,ZC E.F
CARTESIAN COORDINATES OF STRUCTURAL GRID
POINT

NEL I
GENERAL FLUID ELEMENT INDEX WHICH RUNS
FROM 1 TO NGEN IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER

NC I
NUMBER OF CORNER POINTS OF GENERAL FLUID
ELEMENT. CURRENTLY RESTRICTED TO THE
VALUES 3 OR 4. SEE FLUID ELEMENT LIBRARY.
THE CORNER POINTS WILL USUALLY PARTICIPATE
IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION

NN I
NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL NEIGHBOR POINTS
ASSOCIATED WITH A PARTICULAR GENERAL FLUID
ELEMENT. CURRENTLY HAVING PERMISSIBLE
VALUES OF 1, 2, 3, AND 5. SEE FLUID
ELEMENT LIBRARY. THESE ADDITIONAL POINTS
ALSO PARTICIPATE IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE
TRANSFORMATION

KURV I
FLUID ELEMENT CURVATURE FLAG. ACCEPTABLE
VALUES ARE:
0 - FLAT ELEMENT
1 - CURVED ELEMENT. CODE WILL DETERMINE
AVERAGE CURVATURE OF ELEMENT FROM
NEIGHBOR POINT LOCATIONS. DO NOT USE
THIS OPTION IF NN = 0
2 - CURVED ELEMENT. USER MUST INPUT
PRINCIPLE RADIUS OF CURVATURE. IF
EITHER RADIUS IS SET TO 10000 OR
GREATER THEN ITS ASSOCIATED
CURVATURE WILL BE SET TO ZERO

NODE I
NODE POINT NUMBERS OF FLUID ELEMENT CORNER
POINTS TAKEN IN COUNTER CLOCKWISE
DIRECTION. ASSIGN A NEGATIVE VALUE TO ANY
NODE NUMBERS WHICH ARE NOT PART OF THE
STRUCTURAL FINITE ELEMENT MODEL SO THEY
WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE FLUID-
STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION. SEE FLUID
ELEMENT LIBRARY

ITEM I
NODE POINT NUMBERS OF FLUID ELEMENT
NEIGHBOR POINTS AGAIN TAKEN IN COUNTER
CLOCKWISE ORDER STARTING FROM FIRST CORNER
POINT. ANY INTERIOR POINTS MUST APPEAR
LAST. SEE FLUID ELEMENT LIBRARY

RAD1 E.F
RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF FLUID ELEMENT IN
DIRECTION FROM FIRST CORNER POINT TO
SECOND CORNER POINT

RAD2 E.F
RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF FLUID ELEMENT IN

348			DIRECTION PERPENDICULAR TO SIDE JOINING
349			FIRST CORNER POINT AND SECOND CORNER POINT
350			
351	NCIR	I	NUMBER OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL GENERAL ELEMENTS
352			TO BE FORMED AUTOMATICALLY FOR AN AXIAL
353			SEGMENT OF A RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL
354			SURFACE
355			
356	NLAS	I	NUMBER OF LAST FLUID ELEMENT IN SURFACE
357			MESH WHICH PRECEDES THE INPUT FOR THIS
358			AXIAL SEGMENT
359			
360	NSTART	I	NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL GRID NODE AT THE
361			POINT ON THE CIRCUMFERENCE WHERE THIS SET
362			OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL GENERAL ELEMENTS BEGIN
363			
364	NDAX	I	INCREMENT TO BE APPLIED IN DESIGNATING THE
365			NUMBER OF THE CORRESPONDING STRUCTURAL
366			NODE AT THE OTHER AXIAL BOUNDARY OF THIS
367			SET OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL GENERAL ELEMENTS
368			
369	NDCR	I	INCREMENT TO BE APPLIED IN DESIGNATING THE
370			NUMBER OF THE CORRESPONDING STRUCTURAL
371			NODE ONE FLUID ELEMENT AWAY IN THE
372			CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
373			
374	RAD	E.F	RADIUS OF CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL SURFACE
375			
376	DZ	E.F	AXIAL LENGTH OF CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL
377			SURFACE
378			
379	ZCEN	E.F	CENTROIDAL COORDINATE IN THE Z DIRECTION
380			FOR THIS SET OF CIRCUMFERENTIAL GENERAL
381			ELEMENTS
382			
383	NSR	I	SURFACE OF REVOLUTION ELEMENT INDEX WHICH
384			RUNS FROM 1 TO NSOR IN SEQUENTIAL ORDER
385			
386	NFREE	I	WILL HAVE THE VALUE 1, 2, OR 3 DEPENDING
387			UPON WHETHER THE NORMAL FLUID VELOCITY OF
388			THE SURFACE OF REVOLUTION ELEMENT IS IN
389			THE X, Y, OR Z GLOBAL COORDINATE
390			DIRECTION
391			
392	NAXIS	I	WILL HAVE THE VALUE 1, 2, OR 3 DEPENDING
393			UPON WHETHER THE AXIS OF REVOLUTION OF THE
394			SURFACE OF REVOLUTION ELEMENT IS PARALLEL
395			TO THE X, Y, OR Z GLOBAL COORDINATE
396			DIRECTION
397			
398	R1	E.F	RADIUS TO NET SURFACE FROM AXIS OF SUR
399			ELEMENT AT STRUCTURAL GRID POINT CLOSEST
400			TO ORIGIN OF GLOBAL COORDINATE SYSTEM
401			
402	R2	E.F	RADIUS TO NET SURFACE FROM AXIS OF SUR
403			ELEMENT AT STRUCTURAL GRID POINT FURTHEST
404			FROM ORIGIN OF GLOBAL COORDINATE SYSTEM
405			


```

406 N1      1      GRID POINT NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL NODE
407       CLOSEST TO ORIGIN OF GLOBAL COORDINATE
408       SYSTEM WHICH DEFINES ONE AXIAL BOUNDARY OF
409       THE SOR ELEMENT
410
411
412 N2      1      GRID POINT NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL NODE
413       FURTHEST FROM ORIGIN OF GLOBAL COORDINATE
414       SYSTEM WHICH DEFINES THE OTHER AXIAL
415       BOUNDARY OF THE SOR ELEMENT
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INPUT DATA CARD DECK

ALL INPUT DATA EXCEPT ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED
 IN EIGHT (8) COLUMN FIELDS WHICH CAN OCCUPY THE ENTIRE CARD.
 ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE LEFT JUSTIFIED IN SIXTEEN (16) COLUMN
 FIELDS. FILE NAMES ARE RESTRICTED TO TWELVE (12) CHARACTERS FOR
 UNIVAC OPERATION WHILE SIXTEEN (16) CHARACTERS ARE ALLOWED FOR CDC
 OPERATION. HENCE A NAME LIKE ABCDEFGHIJK IS THE LIMIT FOR UNIVAC
 WHILE A CDC FILE NAME MAY HAVE FOUR (4) ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS

GENERAL PROBLEM DEFINITION (SUBROUTINE AWINPT):

72 COLUMN ALPHANUMERIC TITLE

NSTR	NGEN	NSOR	NSEG	NCYL
DENS	CEE			
PRIGHT	PATRN	PRTAMF	CALCAM	
EIGWAF	TWOIDIM	GROCRD	QUAWOD	
PCHCDS	NASTAN	STORAS	STOINV	
FRWTFEL	FRWTFGE	FRWTFGR		
FLUNAM		GEONAM		GRONAM

IF EIGWAF = .TRUE. INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CARD

NHAR NVEC

IF TWOIDIM = .TRUE. INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING TWO CARDS

NUMZ
 ZLEN

IF QUAWOD = .TRUE. INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CARD

CQ(1), I=1,4

IF NCYL IS NOT EQUAL TO ZERO READ THE FOLLOWING CARD

NTCY

STRUCTURAL NODE COORDINATES (SUBROUTINE READST):

IF GROCRD = .TRUE. INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CARDS

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***** F L U I D E L E M E N T L I B R A R Y *****

THE CORNER POINTS OF EACH OF THE ELEMENT TYPES SHOWN BELOW ARE ASSUMED TO LIE IN THE SAME PLANE AND THE DIRECTION OF THE UNIT NORMAL VECTOR IS TAKEN TO BE POSITIVE AS COMING UP FROM THE PAGE AND OUT INTO THE FLUID REGION. THE VIEWER IS THUS PLACED IN THE SAME RELATIVE POSITION AS A SCUBA DIVER GAZING AT THE SIDE OF A SUNKEN TREASURE SHIP. THE NODE ORDER FOR INPUT MUST ALWAYS BE IN THE COUNTERCLOCKWISE DIRECTION AS SHOWN BECAUSE THE RIGHT HAND RULE IS USED INTERNALLY TO DETERMINE THE POSITIVE OUTWARD DIRECTION. NOTE THAT CORNER POINTS ARE TAKEN FIRST, THEN ANY OTHER POINTS WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION FOLLOW. YOU MAY PLAY CONNECT-THE-DOTS WITH YOUR PENCIL TO MAKE THE FIGURES MORE LEGIBLE IF YOU WISH

BASIC FLUID ELEMENT CONFIGURATIONS:

```

3
. . . . . 3
. . . . . 4
. . . . . GENERAL
. . . . . QUADRILATERAL
1.....2 1.....2

```

BASIC FLUID ELEMENT CONFIGURATIONS WITH ADDITIONAL TRANSFORMATION POINTS:

```

4...3
. . . . . 6-NODE
. . . . . GENERAL
. . . . . QUADRILATERAL
1.....5.....2

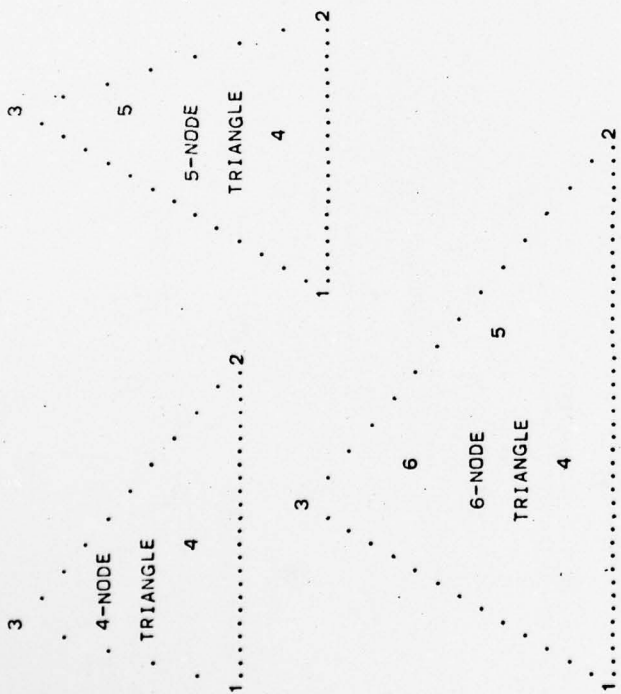
```

```

. . . . . 4
. . . . . GENERAL
. . . . . QUADRILATERAL
1.....2
. . . . . 9-NODE
. . . . . 3
. . . . . 8.....9.....6
. . . . . GENERAL
. . . . . QUADRILATERAL
1.....5.....2

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The following discussion is provided as an aid to user understanding of the sample output that is included here.

First, the terms appearing under "Fluid Mesh Geometric Arrays" are defined as:

- NCOR - number of corner points for a particular fluid element
- X,Y,Z - global cartesian coordinates of the fluid element centroidal control point
- NX,NY,NZ - components of the outward unit normal vector for the fluid element
- NTRA - number of structural node points that are coupled to a particular fluid element for the purpose of force application
- A00,A20,A11,A02 - area and moments and product of inertia of fluid element. Used internally for construction of the fluid mass matrix and of the fluid-structure transformation coefficients for general elements.
- BII,CII - diagonal terms of B and C matrices used for construction of fluid mass matrix (see [9])

When SOR elements are included in the fluid mesh the following terms will appear in the output:

- RAD - radius of fluid element control point from axis of revolution
- NCIR - number of integration points used in circumferential direction
- NAXI - see NAXIS in user manual
- NFRE - see NFRE in user manual

Local Fluid-Structure Transformation Coefficients appear next. This is a summary that indicates which structural nodes couple with a particular fluid control point and the weighting factor for each. The weighting factors must always sum to unity for any fluid control point.

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors that follow the listing of the added mass matrix correspond to the "Fluid Boundary Mode" problem [9]. For the infinite cylindrical shell problem presented here, the exact eigenvalues should behave as $1/n$ with corresponding modes $\cos n\theta$ and $\sin n\theta$. The first eigenvalue listed, .11838+04, is an approximation to ∞ for $n=0$ and it can be seen that the subsequent eigenvalues are relatively well behaved.

1	PLANE STRAIN SIMULATION OF INFINITE CYLINDER				
2	0	0	0	0	36
3	1.	1.	0	0	
4	T	T	T	T	T
5	T	T	F	F	F
6	F	F	T	T	F
7	F	F	F	F	F
8	CYL*MASS	CYL*GEOM			
9	0	36			
10	500				
11	.175				
12	2				
13	36	0	1	1	2
14	1.	.175	0.		

EXQT

PLANE STRAIN SIMULATION OF INFINITE CYLINDER

MAXIMUM FLUID NODES = 85

SCRATCH ALLOCATION = 15000

FLUID MASS DENSITY = .10000000+01

FLUID SOUND SPEED = .10000000+01

FLUID MESH GEOMETRIC ARRAYS:

N	NCOR	X	Y	Z	NX	NY	NZ
1	4	.10000000+01	.00000000	.00000000	.10000000+01	.00000000	.00000000
2	4	.98480775+00	.17364818+00	.00000000	.98480775+00	.17364818+00	.00000000
3	4	.93969262+00	.34202014+00	.00000000	.93969262+00	.34202014+00	.00000000
4	4	.86602541+00	.49999999+00	.00000000	.86602541+00	.49999999+00	.00000000
5	4	.76604445+00	.64278761+00	.00000000	.76604445+00	.64278761+00	.00000000
6	4	.64278762+00	.76604444+00	.00000000	.64278762+00	.76604444+00	.00000000
7	4	.50000011+00	.86602540+00	.00000000	.50000011+00	.86602540+00	.00000000
8	4	.34202016+00	.93969262+00	.00000000	.34202016+00	.93969262+00	.00000000
9	4	.17364819+00	.98480775+00	.00000000	.17364819+00	.98480775+00	.00000000
10	4	.15893255-07	.10000000+01	.00000000	.15893255-07	.10000000+01	.00000000
11	4	-.17364816+00	.98480776+00	.00000000	-.17364816+00	.98480776+00	.00000000
12	4	-.34202012+00	.93969263+00	.00000000	-.34202012+00	.93969263+00	.00000000
13	4	-.49999997+00	.86602542+00	.00000000	-.49999997+00	.86602542+00	.00000000
14	4	-.64278758+00	.76604447+00	.00000000	-.64278758+00	.76604447+00	.00000000
15	4	-.76604442+00	.64278764+00	.00000000	-.76604442+00	.64278764+00	.00000000
16	4	-.86602538+00	.50000004+00	.00000000	-.86602538+00	.50000004+00	.00000000
17	4	-.93969262+00	.34202017+00	.00000000	-.93969262+00	.34202017+00	.00000000
18	4	-.98480775+00	.17364820+00	.00000000	-.98480775+00	.17364820+00	.00000000
19	4	-.10000000+01	.31786509-07	.00000000	-.10000000+01	.31786509-07	.00000000
20	4	-.98480776+00	-.17364814+00	.00000000	-.98480776+00	-.17364814+00	.00000000
21	4	-.93969264+00	-.34202011+00	.00000000	-.93969264+00	-.34202011+00	.00000000
22	4	-.86602543+00	-.49999996+00	.00000000	-.86602543+00	-.49999996+00	.00000000
23	4	-.76604448+00	-.64278757+00	.00000000	-.76604448+00	-.64278757+00	.00000000
24	4	-.64278758+00	-.76604439+00	.00000000	-.64278758+00	-.76604439+00	.00000000
25	4	-.50000005+00	-.86602537+00	.00000000	-.50000005+00	-.86602537+00	.00000000
26	4	-.34202018+00	-.93969261+00	.00000000	-.34202018+00	-.93969261+00	.00000000
27	4	-.17364825+00	-.98480774+00	.00000000	-.17364825+00	-.98480774+00	.00000000
28	4	-.47679763-07	-.10000000+01	.00000000	-.47679763-07	-.10000000+01	.00000000
29	4	.17364810+00	.98480777+00	.00000000	.17364810+00	.98480777+00	.00000000
30	4	.34202009+00	.93969264+00	.00000000	.34202009+00	.93969264+00	.00000000
31	4	.49999992+00	.86602545+00	.00000000	.49999992+00	.86602545+00	.00000000
32	4	.64278756+00	.76604449+00	.00000000	.64278756+00	.76604449+00	.00000000
33	4	.76604442+00	-.64278764+00	.00000000	.76604442+00	-.64278764+00	.00000000

6	11	12
7	.50000+00	.50000+00
8	13	14
9	.50000+00	.50000+00
10	15	16
11	.50000+00	.50000+00
12	17	18
13	.50000+00	.50000+00
14	19	20
15	.50000+00	.50000+00
16	21	22
17	.50000+00	.50000+00
18	23	24
19	.50000+00	.50000+00
20	25	26
21	.50000+00	.50000+00
22	27	28
23	.50000+00	.50000+00
24	29	30
25	.50000+00	.50000+00
26	31	32
27	.50000+00	.50000+00
28	33	34
29	.50000+00	.50000+00
30	35	36
31	.50000+00	.50000+00
32	37	38
33	.50000+00	.50000+00
34	39	40
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	41	42
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	43	44
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	45	46
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	47	48
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	49	50
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	51	52
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	53	54
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	55	56
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	57	58
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	59	60
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	61	62
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	63	64
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	65	66
	.50000+00	.50000+00
	67	68
	.50000+00	.50000+00

35 69 70
 .50000+00 .50000+00
 36 71 72
 .50000+00 .50000+00

*** @ ASG. UPR CYL*GEOM.. F/ 4/ TRK/ 1024
 *** @ USE 2. CYL*GEOM.

 + AUXILIARY STORAGE TABLE *****
 +
 + LOI EXT-NAME UNIT EC OPT SEC CDLOC NEXT LIMIT READ WRITTEN +
 + 2 CYL*GEOM 2 36 UPR 28 237 65536 0 6600 +
 +
 + 0 TP-OPS, 1 ACTIVE DEVICES (0 FULL) 6600 WORDS XFD +
 + 4 WRITES, 0 READS, *****
 +*****

*** @ FREE CYL*GEOM.

ADDED MASS MATRIX IN FLUID COORDINATES:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	.1012+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01	.10047+01	.10044+01	.10042+01	.10040+01	.10038+01
2	.10102+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01	.10047+01	.10044+01	.10042+01	.10040+01
3	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01	.10047+01	.10044+01	.10042+01
4	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01	.10047+01	.10044+01
5	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01	.10047+01
6	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01	.10050+01
7	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01	.10055+01
8	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01	.10062+01
9	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01	.10074+01
10	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01	.10102+01
11	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01	.10074+01
12	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01	.10062+01
13	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01	.10055+01
14	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01	.10050+01
15	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01	.10047+01
16	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10034+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01
17	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01	.10044+01
18	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10040+01	.10042+01
19	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10038+01	.10038+01
20	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10037+01	.10037+01
21	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10035+01
22	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10034+01	.10035+01
23	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10034+01
24	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10033+01
25	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10033+01
26	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01
27	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01
28	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01	.10032+01
29	.10040+01	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01	.10032+01
30	.10042+01	.10040+01	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01	.10032+01
31	.10044+01	.10042+01	.10040+01	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01	.10033+01
32	.10047+01	.10044+01	.10042+01	.10040+01	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01	.10033+01
33	.10050+01	.10047+01	.10044+01	.10042+01	.10040+01	.10038+01	.10037+01	.10035+01	.10035+01	.10034+01

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230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+++ 9 USE 3. CYL*MASS.

+++ 8 ASG.T UNIT04.. F4/ 4/ TRA/ 256

+++ 9 USE 4. UNIT04.

EIGENVALUES:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.11838+04	.99860+00	.99959+00	.49810+00	.49909+00	.33073+00	.33072+00	.24668+00	.24668+00	.19609+00
.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20
.19609+00	.16237+00	.16237+00	.13840+00	.13840+00	.12060+00	.12059+00	.10695+00	.10694+00	.96271-01
.21	.22	.23	.24	.25	.26	.27	.28	.29	.30
.96269-01	.87829-01	.87827-01	.81150-01	.81147-01	.75908-01	.75907-01	.71679-01	.71674-01	.69889-01
.31	.32	.33	.34	.35	.36				
.68687-01	.66821-01	.66818-01	.65607-01	.65606-01	.65207-01				

EIGENVECTORS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.95365+00	.13455+01	.91100-01	.12370+01	.61289+00	.12886+01	.39697+00	.97952+00	.92341+00	.83940-01
.95365+00	.13090+01	.32336+00	.13463+01	.16504+00	.13152+01	.30066+00	.13465+01	.75511-01	.10553+01
.95365+00	.12326+01	.54582+00	.12930+01	.30773+00	.98898+00	.91773+00	.10830+01	.80769+00	.13109+01
.95365+00	.11188+01	.75168+00	.10839+01	.73397+00	.39798+00	.12859+01	.31296+00	.13130+01	.60012+00
.95365+00	.97093+00	.93711+00	.74401+00	.10767+01	.29963+00	.13147+01	.60348+00	.12039+01	.53934+00
.95365+00	.79371+00	.10893+01	.31441+00	.12895+01	.91696+00	.98825+00	.12375+01	.53152+00	.12935+01
.95365+00	.59230+00	.12109+01	.15313+00	.13469+01	.12886+01	.39698+00	.12926+01	.36958+00	.11236+01
.95365+00	.37290+00	.12356+01	.60218+00	.12117+01	.13150+01	.30066+00	.74280+00	.11284+01	.15096+00
.95365+00	.14219+00	.13410+01	.97859+00	.98882+00	.98898+00	.91773+00	.15458+00	.13392+01	.92960+00
.95365+00	.92870-01	.13456+01	.12370+01	.61288+00	.39800+00	.12859+01	.97961+00	.92341+00	.13460+01
.95365+00	.32503+00	.13093+01	.13463+01	.16503+00	.29964+00	.13147+01	.13463+01	.75526-01	.60880+00
.95365+00	.54744+00	.12333+01	.12930+01	.30773+00	.91698+00	.98825+00	.10830+01	.80769+00	.13169+00
.95365+00	.75315+00	.11198+01	.10839+01	.73397+00	.12886+01	.39698+00	.13130+01	.12039+01	.12077+01
.95365+00	.10901+01	.75155+00	.31442+00	.12895+01	.98897+00	.91772+00	.12376+01	.53151+00	.38145+00
.95365+00	.12116+01	.59391+00	.15310+00	.13469+01	.39802+00	.12859+01	.97962+01	.92340+00	.74576+00
.95365+00	.12961+01	.37462+00	.60217+00	.12117+01	.29958+00	.13147+01	.74279+00	.11284+01	.13402+01
.95365+00	.13412+01	.14395+00	.97858+00	.98881+00	.91695+00	.98828+00	.15450+00	.13332+01	.97111+00
.95365+00	.13455+01	.91092-01	.12370+01	.61289+00	.12886+01	.39701+00	.97958+00	.92340+00	.83950-01
.95365+00	.13083+01	.32337+00	.13463+01	.16503+00	.13150+01	.30063+00	.13463+01	.75524-01	.10851+01
.95365+00	.12326+01	.54582+00	.12930+01	.30773+00	.98899+00	.91773+00	.10831+01	.80769+00	.13110+01
.95365+00	.11188+01	.75168+00	.10839+01	.73397+00	.31805+00	.12859+01	.31304+00	.13130+01	.60037+00
.95365+00	.97100+00	.93471+00	.74403+00	.10767+01	.29956+00	.13148+01	.60343+00	.12039+01	.53923+00
.95365+00	.79371+00	.10893+01	.31443+00	.12895+01	.91692+00	.98828+00	.12375+01	.53151+00	.12936+01
.95365+00	.59231+00	.12109+01	.15307+00	.13469+01	.12886+01	.39700+00	.12926+01	.38958+00	.11238+01
.95365+00	.37291+00	.12356+01	.60213+00	.12117+01	.13150+01	.30065+00	.74284+00	.11284+01	.15116+00
.95365+00	.14219+00	.13410+01	.97858+00	.98882+00	.98899+00	.91773+00	.15443+00	.13332+01	.92953+00
.95365+00	.92869-01	.13456+01	.12370+01	.61289+00	.39805+00	.12859+01	.97946+00	.92341+00	.13461+01
.95365+00	.32503+00	.13093+01	.13463+01	.16504+00	.29954+00	.13480+01	.13462+01	.75516-01	.80098+00
.95365+00	.54743+00	.12333+01	.12930+01	.30772+00	.91690+00	.98826+00	.10831+01	.80770+00	.13632+00
.95365+00	.75315+00	.11198+01	.10839+01	.73397+00	.12886+01	.39700+00	.31303+00	.13130+01	.12077+01
.95365+00	.93598+00	.97223+00	.74403+00	.10767+01	.13149+01	.30064+00	.60329+00	.12039+01	.12363+01
.95365+00	.10904+01	.75155+00	.31444+00	.12895+01	.98899+00	.91774+00	.12374+01	.53153+00	.38167+00
.95365+00	.12116+01	.59391+00	.15307+00	.13469+01	.98810+00	.12859+01	.12926+01	.38958+00	.74569+00
.95365+00	.37462+00	.12117+01	.60214+00	.12117+01	.29951+00	.13147+01	.74295+00	.11284+01	.13403+01
.95365+00	.13411+01	.14395+00	.97855+00	.98882+00	.91684+00	.98829+00	.15431+00	.13332+01	.97738+00
.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20
.13473+01	.70567+00	.11491+01	.71234+00	.11153+01	.48015+00	.12417+01	.59091+00	.12130+01	.13866+00
.81747+00	.13485+01	.36482-01	.13201+01	.33664+00	.13249-01	.30239+00	.12125+01	.58800+00	.13453+01

3	-29528+00	-64215+00	-11858+01	-13996+00	-13418+01	-21103-01	-13468+01	-59251+00	-12139+01	-32955+00
4	-11984+01	-70602+00	-11433+01	-11998+01	-58700+00	-13118+01	-16535+00	-12118+01	-58843+00	-12304+01
5	-12443+01	-13481+01	-36570-01	-10038+01	-94019+00	-44139+00	-12894+01	-59247+00	-12139+01	-75689+00
6	-40126+00	-64215+00	-11858+01	-50315+00	-12300+01	-11785+01	-61313+00	-12120+01	-58851+00	-96757+00
7	-72840+00	-70590+00	-11433+01	-13479+01	-98600+01	-85680+00	-10764+01	-59252+00	-12137+01	-10931+01
8	-13377+01	-13482+01	-36548-01	-41900+00	-12977+01	-88287+00	-98705+00	-12119+01	-58847+00	-58783+00
9	-93134+00	-64232+00	-11859+01	-10612+01	-78908+00	-11571+01	-73356+00	-59250+00	-12136+01	-12973+01
10	-63393-01	-70584+00	-11433+01	-11450+01	-75793+00	-48077+00	-12418+01	-12118+01	-58845+00	-13728+00
11	-10727+01	-13482+01	-36590+01	-21794+00	-13015+01	-13242+01	-30229+00	-59230+00	-12136+01	-13449+01
12	-13157+01	-64236+00	-11859+01	-13351+01	-13641+00	-20346+01	-13469+01	-12119+01	-58852+00	-32967+00
13	-61877+00	-70577+00	-11433+01	-63537+00	-12142+01	-13144+01	-16538+00	-59221+00	-12135+01	-12304+01
14	-52073+00	-13482+01	-36596+01	-90050+00	-96699+00	-44166+00	-12594+01	-58855+00	-12135+01	-75694+00
15	-12876+01	-64233+00	-11859+01	-12515+01	-55280+00	-11780+01	-61322+00	-59214+00	-12135+01	-96764+00
16	-11350+01	-70571+00	-11433+01	-44532+01	-13451+01	-85937+00	-10765+01	-12119+01	-58852+00	-10931+01
17	-13377+01	-13481+01	-36591-01	-12820+00	-36722+00	-88231+00	-98714+00	-59205+00	-12135+01	-58817+00
18	-91430+00	-64254+00	-11859+01	-83227+00	-10939+01	-11576+01	-73378+00	-12118+01	-58849+00	-12970+01
19	-13472+01	-70568+00	-11433+01	-71247+00	-11153+01	-48036+00	-12419+01	-59171+00	-12136+01	-13738+00
20	-81749+00	-13482+01	-36593-01	-13197+01	-33078+00	-13244+01	-30242+00	-12119+01	-58862+00	-13452+01
21	-29623+00	-64257+00	-11859+01	-19027+00	-13417+01	-20220+01	-13469+01	-59166+00	-12135+01	-32953+00
22	-11983+01	-70563+00	-11433+01	-11895+01	-58701+00	-13115+01	-16529+00	-12119+01	-58867+00	-12303+01
23	-12443+01	-13482+01	-36571-01	-10040+00	-94019+00	-44221+00	-12895+01	-59150+00	-12134+01	-75707+00
24	-40131+00	-64259+00	-11859+01	-50263+00	-12301+01	-11779+01	-61308+00	-12119+01	-58863+00	-96803+00
25	-72933+00	-70562+00	-11433+01	-13479+01	-98697-01	-85142+00	-10766+01	-59136+00	-12134+01	-10931+01
26	-13377+01	-13482+01	-36598-01	-41946+00	-12977+00	-88226+00	-98677+00	-12119+01	-58871+00	-58858+00
27	-99138+00	-64253+00	-11859+01	-10609+01	-78893+00	-11580+01	-73386+00	-59128+00	-12133+01	-12974+01
28	-63216-01	-70557+00	-11433+01	-11452+01	-75801+00	-48012+00	-12418+01	-12120+01	-58868+00	-13816+00
29	-10727+01	-13481+01	-36581-01	-27738+00	-13075+01	-13243+00	-30262+00	-59123+00	-12132+01	-13452+01
30	-13157+01	-64261+00	-11858+01	-13351+01	-13630+00	-20061+01	-13469+01	-12119+01	-58868+00	-32870+00
31	-61883+00	-70549+00	-11433+01	-63584+00	-12143+01	-13117+01	-16519+00	-59102+00	-12132+01	-12312+01
32	-52017+00	-13482+01	-36591-01	-90019+00	-96683+00	-44143+00	-12594+01	-58867+00	-12133+01	-75614+00
33	-12876+01	-64267+00	-11858+01	-13516+01	-55280+00	-11779+01	-61303+00	-59036+00	-12133+01	-96870+00
34	-11351+01	-70555+00	-11433+01	-44048-01	-13450+01	-85143+00	-10766+01	-12118+01	-58864+00	-10922+01
35	-17167+00	-13481+01	-36624-01	-13478-01	-36710+00	-82203+00	-98696+00	-59037+00	-12133+01	-58957+00
36	-91431+00	-64274+00	-11858+01	-83281+00	-10939+01	-11580+01	-73389+00	-12120+01	-58880+00	-12971+01
1	-13413+01	-69815+00	-11824+01	-55339+00	-12377+01	-65568-01	-13464+01	-80572-01	-13451+01	-70929+00
2	-94430-01	-13232+01	-20513+00	-13420+01	-15544+00	-98334+00	-91388+00	-80317+00	-10820+01	-11870+01
3	-13886+01	-20785+00	-13227+01	-78802+00	-10825+01	-13379+01	-17153+00	-13122+01	-31177+00	-13478+01
4	-54900+00	-11803+01	-69958+00	-53333+00	-12382+01	-73884+00	-11342+01	-12076+01	-60464+00	-11477+01
5	-11179+01	-10154+01	-84413+00	-13414+01	-15563+00	-31852+00	-12867-01	-53782+00	-12383+01	-63989+00
6	-93228+00	-48605+00	-12771+01	-78791+00	-10823+01	-12132+01	-51999+00	-38333+00	-12928+01	-39536+00
7	-79233+00	-13481+01	-29444+01	-53385+00	-12383+01	-11129+01	-61848+00	-11254+01	-74244+00	-70815+00
8	-12124+01	-43619+00	-12569+01	-13419+01	-15581+00	-20365+00	-13154+01	-13404+01	-15548+00	-11867+01
9	-37122+00	-10499+01	-88922+00	-78775+00	-10822+01	-81440+00	-10726+01	-92821+00	-98056+00	-13473+01
10	-13413+01	-11545+01	-64864+00	-55451+00	-12383+01	-13468+01	-63459+01	-81708+01	-13468+01	-11470+01
11	-94592+01	-25015+00	-13339+01	-13424+01	-15589+00	-91590+00	-99104+00	-80236+00	-10831+01	-62934+00
12	-13365+01	-13323+01	-26310+00	-78775+00	-10823+01	-16443+00	-13376+01	-13119+01	-31273+00	-39565+01
13	-54902+00	-65114+00	-11530+01	-65470+00	-12381+01	-11137+01	-12864+00	-12099+01	-60385+00	-70785+00
14	-93719+00	-12573+01	-43360+00	-13423+01	-15581+00	-12381+01	-40091+00	-53706+00	-12380+01	-11864+01
15	-79229+00	-26860+01	-13484+01	-54466+00	-10822+01	-52206+00	-12442+01	-38404+00	-12930+01	-13471+01
16	-12124+01	-12760+01	-48875+00	-13422+01	-12381+01	-61708+00	-11983+01	-11253+01	-74298+00	-11470+01
17	-37121+00	-84565+00	-10140+01	-78756+00	-10822+01	-13153+01	-29698+00	-13401+01	-15446+00	-63937+00
18	-13413+01	-69794+00	-11824+01	-54338+00	-12379+01	-10736+01	-81720+00	-92736+00	-97937+00	-39895+00
19	-94656-01	-13232+01	-20518+00	-13417+01	-15566+00	-90557+00	-91560+00	-80262+00	-10826+01	-11879+01
20	-13084+01	-20721+00	-13228+01	-78700+00	-10823+01	-13882+00	-17065+00	-13112+01	-31286+00	-13486+01
21	-54914+00	-11813+01	-69970+00	-54492+00	-12380+01	-72887+00	-11349+01	-12062+01	-60336+00	-11481+01
22	-11176+01	-10151+01	-84415+00	-13419+01	-15579+00	-39378+00	-12883+01	-53657+00	-12375+01	-63989+00
23										


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+ 3  CYL-MASS  3 36 UPR 28  47  47  655J6  0  1296 +
+
+ 1 ACTIVE DEVICES ( 0 FULL)
+ 0 TP-OPS, 6 WRITES, 1 READS, 10488 WORDS XFD +
+

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+++ 0 FREE  CYL-MASS.

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APPENDIX C

USER INFORMATION FOR THE AUGMENTED MATRIX PREPROCESSOR AUGMAT

The following includes modifications which were made under separate contract to the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Contract Number N60921-77-C-0112.

This appendix includes a copy of the users manual, and a sample input deck and subsequent output for the infinite cylindrical shell problem presented in Section 4.

PROGRAM SIZE

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ALL ARRAYS REFERENCED IN THIS CODE THAT ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT RESIDE IN BLANK COMMON. THE SIZE OF BLANK COMMON IS DETERMINED BY A PARAMETER STATEMENT IN THE MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVAC 1100-OS VERSION. HENCE A RECOMPILATION IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE OR DECREASE CORE ALLOCATION. IN THE CDC 6600 VERSION RECOMPILATION IS UNNECESSARY AS THE LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON IS SET BY A FIELD LENGTH REQUEST IN THE CONTROL CARD DECK

DEFINITION OF INPUT PARAMETERS

INPUT VARIABLE NAMES GIVEN BELOW ARE GENERALLY THOSE WHICH ARE ALSO USED IN THE CODING AND THE VARIABLE TYPES CORRESPOND TO STANDARD FORTRAN USAGE:

VARIABLE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
A	-	ALPHANUMERIC
E	-	FLOATING POINT
F	-	FIXED POINT
I	-	INTEGER
L	-	LOGICAL
NSTR	I	NUMBER OF NODE POINTS IN STRUCTURAL MODEL
NGEN	I	NUMBER OF GENERAL FLUID DEGREES OF FREEDOM
NSOR	I	NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION FLUID DEGREES OF FREEDOM
NSEG	I	NUMBER OF SURFACE OF REVOLUTION SEGMENTS IN FLUID MODEL
NSFR	I	NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL DEGREES OF FREEDOM. WHEN INTERFACING WITH THE NONLINEAR STRUCTURAL ANALYZER STAGS THIS PARAMETER IS ALWAYS ONE LARGER THAN THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL DEGREES OF FREEDOM SINCE STAGS ADDS ONE FICTITIOUS EQUATION AND DEGREE OF FREEDOM TO THE SYSTEM FOR SOME STRANGE REASON KNOWN ONLY TO BO ALMROTH AND FRANK BROGAN. THIS EXTRA FREEDOM ALWAYS APPEARS FIRST IN THE EQUATION SET
NFRE	I	THE LARGEST DEGREE OF FREEDOM INDEX AT ANY STRUCTURAL NODE WHICH IS REFERENCED IN THE ANALYSIS. FREEDOMS 1, 2, AND 3 ARE ASSUMED TO BE TRANSLATIONAL WHILE 4, 5, AND 6 ARE RESERVED FOR ROTATIONS
NFTR	I	THE LARGEST TRANSLATIONAL DEGREE OF

116			FREEDOM INDEX AT ANY NODE WHICH IS
117			REFERENCED IN THE ANALYSIS
118		I	
119	NMOD		THE LARGEST NUMBER OF RIGID BODY FLUID
120			DEGREES OF FREEDOM ASSOCIATED WITH ANY ONE
121			SURFACE OF REVOLUTION SEGMENT (MAXIMUM OF
122			TWO)
123		I	
124	NSETLC		NUMBER OF DATA SETS REQUIRED TO DEFINE THE
125			TYPE OF STRUCTURAL COORDINATE SYSTEM WITH
126			WHICH ANY PARTICULAR FLUID ELEMENT MUST
127			INTERACT
128		I	
129	NDICOS		DESIGNATES THE TYPE OF COORDINATE SYSTEM
130			USED IN THE STRUCTURAL SOLUTION.
131			ACCEPTABLE VALUES ARE:
132			0 - GLOBAL COORDINATES
133			1 - LOCAL COORDINATES WITH THE FIRST
134			DEGREE OF FREEDOM NORMAL TO THE
135			FLUID-STRUCTURE CONTACT BOUNDARY
136			2 - LOCAL COORDINATES WITH THE SECOND
137			DEGREE OF FREEDOM NORMAL TO THE
138			FLUID-STRUCTURE CONTACT BOUNDARY
139			3 - LOCAL COORDINATES WITH THE THIRD
140			DEGREE OF FREEDOM NORMAL TO THE
141			FLUID-STRUCTURE CONTACT BOUNDARY
142			
143			AT THIS TIME OPTIONS 1, 2, OR 3 MAY BE
144			USED ONLY FOR RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDERS OR
145			SPHERES. MORE LATITUDE IN THESE CHOICES IS
146			ULTIMATELY PLANNED
147			
148		I	FIRST OF ONE OR MORE FLUID ELEMENTS HAVING
149	JSTART		THE SAME VALUE OF NDICOS
150			
151		I	LAST OF ONE OR MORE FLUID ELEMENTS HAVING
152	JSTOP		THE SAME VALUE OF NDICOS
153			
154		I	INCREMENT TO BE APPLIED IN ASSIGNING THE
155	JINC		VALUE OF NDICOS TO FLUID ELEMENTS IN THE
156			RANGE FROM JSTART TO JSTOP
157			
158		L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING THE
159	FRWTGE		FLUID MESH GEOMETRY WAS CREATED BY
160			BUFFERED FORTRAN WRITE STATEMENTS.
161			OTHERWISE FALSE
162		L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING THE
163	FRWTST		STRUCTURAL MASS AND STIFFNESS MATRICES
164			WAS CREATED BY BUFFERED FORTRAN WRITE
165			STATEMENTS. OTHERWISE FALSE
166		L	TRUE IF THE PERMANENT FILE CONTAINING THE
167	FRWTFI		FLUID MASS MATRIX WAS CREATED BY BUFFERED
168			FORTRAN WRITE STATEMENTS. OTHERWISE FALSE
169			
170		L	TRUE IF THE FLUID MASS MATRIX HAS BEEN
171	FLUSKY		
172			
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DAAFRM L STORED IN SKYLINE FORM. OTHERWISE FALSE

TRUE IF THE STORED FLUID MATRIX CONSISTS OF THE INVERTED FLUID MASS MATRIX WHICH HAS BEEN PRE- AND POST-MULTIPLIED BY THE DIAGONAL FLUID ELEMENT AREA MATRIX AND THEN MULTIPLIED BY BOTH THE MASS DENSITY AND THE SPEED OF SOUND OF THE FLUID. THE RESULTING MATRIX IS THE MOST CONVENIENT FORM FOR USE IN THE DAA EQUATION. IF FALSE THEN THIS PROCESSOR WILL DO THE JOB

PRTGMT L TRUE IF FLUID MESH GEOMETRY DATA IS TO BE LISTED. OTHERWISE FALSE

PRTRN L TRUE IF FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION DATA IS TO BE LISTED. OTHERWISE FALSE

RHO E.F. FLUID MASS DENSITY

CEE E.F. FLUID SPEED OF SOUND

STRNAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE STRUCTURAL MASS AND STIFFNESS MATRICES AS WELL AS BOOKKEEPING INFORMATION RELATING THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DEGREES OF FREEDOM WHEN INTERFACING WITH THE NONLINEAR STRUCTURAL ANALYZER STAGS THE STIFFNESS MATRIX IS NOT PRESENT

FLUNAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH CONTAINS EITHER THE FLUID MASS MATRIX OR ITS MANIPULATED DAA FORM

GEONAM A NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE FLUID MESH GEOMETRY AND FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION DATA

PRENAM L NAME OF PERMANENT MASS STORAGE FILE CREATED BY THIS PROCESSOR WHICH CONTAINS ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO CONDUCT THE UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE IN QUESTION EXCEPT FOR THE EXCITATION AND INTEGRATION DATA

INPUT DATA CARD DECK

ALL INPUT DATA EXCEPT ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED IN EIGHT (8) COLUMN FIELDS WHICH CAN OCCUPY THE ENTIRE CARD. ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE LEFT JUSTIFIED IN SIXTEEN (16) COLUMN FIELDS. FILE NAMES ARE RESTRICTED TO TWELVE (12) CHARACTERS FOR UNIVAC OPERATION WHILE SIXTEEN (16) CHARACTERS ARE ALLOWED FOR CDC OPERATION. HENCE A NAME LIKE ABCDEFHIJK IS THE LIMIT FOR UNIVAC WHILE A CDC FILE NAME MAY HAVE FOUR (4) ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS

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GENERAL PROBLEM DEFINITION (MAIN PROGRAM PREPROC):

72 COLUMN ALPHANUMERIC TITLE
NSTR NGEN NSOR NSEG
NSFR NFR NFR NMOD
NSETLC JSTART JSTOP JINC)
NDICOS)) TOTAL = NSETLC
FRWIGE FRWTST FRWTFL
FLUSKY DAAFRM
PRTGMT PRTRN
RHO CEE
STRNAM FLUNAM GEONAM PRENAM

The following discussion is provided as an aid to user understanding of the sample output that is included here.

After a summary of the fluid mesh geometry arrays (see Appendix B) the first item needing explanation is that entitled "Fluid Element Wetted Freedom Indicator". This is simply a listing of the input variable NDICOS (see user manual) for each fluid element.

The section "Structural Grid Point Numbers Associated With Internal Sequence Numbers" contains a correspondence table that relates the internal sequence numbers assigned by the fluid mass processor with the external structural node number assigned by the user.

The next item entitled "Grid Point and Freedom Number for Each Row of Stiffness Matrix" identifies an integer vector that is constructed by the user in the Skyline Utility (see Figure 3-1, also Appendix F). For each structural equation the entry in the vector consists of ten times the structural node number plus the local degree of freedom number.

The last item requiring explanation is the "Freedom/Equation Correspondence Table". This is an integer matrix of 6 rows and as many columns as there are structural node points. Any particular row corresponds to a local degree of freedom number while a column corresponds to the internal sequence number for a particular external node number. The matrix entry for any particular set of row and column is the structural equation number for that pair.

PRE-PROCESSING RUN FOR INFINITE CYLINDER SIMULATION

1	72	36	0	0	
2	432	6	3	0	
3					
4	1	1	36	1	
5	1	F	F		
6	F	F	F		
7	F	T			
8	T				
9	1.	1.	CYL*MASS	CYL*GEOM	CYL*PREPN
10	INF*CYLSKY				

EXQT

PRE-PROCESSING RUN FOR INFINITE CYLINDER SIMULATION

FLUID MASS DENSITY = .10000000+01

FLUID SOUND SPEED = .10000000+01

+++ @ ASG. UPR CYL*PREPN. F / 4/ TRK/ 1024
 +++ @ USE 16, CYL*PREPN.

+++ @ ASG. AX CYL*GEOM.
 +++ @ USE 14, CYL*GEOM.

+++ @ FREE CYL*GEOM.

FLUID MESH GEOMETRIC ARRAYS:

N	NTRA	X	Y	Z	NX	NY	NZ	A00
1	2	.10000000+01	.00000000	.00000000	.10000000+01	.00000000	.00000000	.30543262-01
2	2	.98480775+00	.17364818+00	.00000000	.98480775+00	.17364818+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
3	2	.93969262+00	.34202014+00	.00000000	.93969262+00	.34202014+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
4	2	.86602541+00	.49999999+00	.00000000	.86602541+00	.49999999+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
5	2	.76604445+00	.64278761+00	.00000000	.76604445+00	.64278761+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
6	2	.64278762+00	.76604444+00	.00000000	.64278762+00	.76604444+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
7	2	.50000001+00	.86602540+00	.00000000	.50000001+00	.86602540+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
8	2	.34202016+00	.93969262+00	.00000000	.34202016+00	.93969262+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
9	2	.17364819+00	.98480775+00	.00000000	.17364819+00	.98480775+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
10	2	.15893255-07	.10000000+01	.00000000	.15893255-07	.10000000+01	.00000000	.30543262-01
11	2	-.17364816+00	.98480776+00	.00000000	-.17364816+00	.98480776+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
12	2	-.34202012+00	.93969263+00	.00000000	-.34202012+00	.93969263+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
13	2	-.49999997+00	.86602542+00	.00000000	-.49999997+00	.86602542+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
14	2	-.64278758+00	.76604447+00	.00000000	-.64278758+00	.76604447+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
15	2	-.76604442+00	.64278764+00	.00000000	-.76604442+00	.64278764+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
16	2	-.86602538+00	.50000004+00	.00000000	-.86602538+00	.50000004+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
17	2	-.93969262+00	.34202017+00	.00000000	-.93969262+00	.34202017+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
18	2	-.98480775+00	.17364820+00	.00000000	-.98480775+00	.17364820+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
19	2	-.10000000+01	.31786509-07	.00000000	-.10000000+01	.31786509-07	.00000000	.30543262-01
20	2	-.98480776+00	-.17364814+00	.00000000	-.98480776+00	-.17364814+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
21	2	-.93969264+00	-.34202011+00	.00000000	-.93969264+00	-.34202011+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
22	2	-.86602543+00	-.49999996+00	.00000000	-.86602543+00	-.49999996+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
23	2	-.76604448+00	-.64278757+00	.00000000	-.76604448+00	-.64278757+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
24	2	-.64278768+00	.76604439+00	.00000000	-.64278768+00	.76604439+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
25	2	-.50000005+00	.86602537+00	.00000000	-.50000005+00	.86602537+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
26	2	-.34202018+00	.93969261+00	.00000000	-.34202018+00	.93969261+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
27	2	-.17364825+00	.98480774+00	.00000000	-.17364825+00	.98480774+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
28	2	-.47679764-07	.10000000+01	.00000000	-.47679764-07	.10000000+01	.00000000	.30543262-01
29	2	.17364810+00	.98480777+00	.00000000	.17364810+00	.98480777+00	.00000000	.30543262-01
30	2	.34202009+00	-.93969264+00	.00000000	.34202009+00	-.93969264+00	.00000000	.30543262-01

.30543262-01
 .30543262-01
 .30543262-01
 .30543262-01
 .30543262-01
 .30543262-01
 .30543262-01

.00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000

-.86602545+00
 -.76604449+00
 -.64278756+00
 -.64278756+00
 -.50000007+00
 -.34202019+00
 -.17364826+00

.49999992+00
 .64278756+00
 .76604442+00
 .86602537+00
 .93969260+00
 .98480774+00

.00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000
 .00000000

-.86602545+00
 -.76604449+00
 -.64278756+00
 -.50000007+00
 -.34202019+00
 -.17364826+00

.49999992+00
 .64278756+00
 .76604442+00
 .86602537+00
 .93969260+00
 .98480774+00

LOCAL FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS:

NFLU	NSTR	
1	1	.5000+00
2	2	.5000+00
3	3	.5000+00
4	4	.5000+00
5	5	.5000+00
6	6	.5000+00
7	7	.5000+00
8	8	.5000+00
9	9	.5000+00
10	10	.5000+00
11	11	.5000+00
12	12	.5000+00
13	13	.5000+00
14	14	.5000+00
15	15	.5000+00
16	16	.5000+00
17	17	.5000+00
18	18	.5000+00
19	19	.5000+00
20	20	.5000+00
21	21	.5000+00
22	22	.5000+00
23	23	.5000+00
24	24	.5000+00

25	.50000+00	.50000+00
	49	50
26	.50000+00	.50000+00
	51	52
27	.50000+00	.50000+00
	53	54
28	.50000+00	.50000+00
	55	56
29	.50000+00	.50000+00
	57	58
30	.50000+00	.50000+00
	59	60
31	.50000+00	.50000+00
	61	62
32	.50000+00	.50000+00
	63	64
33	.50000+00	.50000+00
	65	66
34	.50000+00	.50000+00
	67	68
35	.50000+00	.50000+00
	69	70
36	.50000+00	.50000+00
	71	72
	.50000+00	.50000+00

FLUID ELEMENT WETTED FREEDOM INDICATOR:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	32	33	34	35	36				
1	1	1	1	1	1				

GENERALIZED FLUID AREAS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01
31	32	33	34	35	36				
.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01	.30543-01				

+++ @ ASG,AX INF*CYLSKY.
+++ @ USE 18, INF*CYLSKY.

DIAGONAL STRUCTURAL MASS MATRIX:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02
.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000
.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02
351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000	.00000	.00000	.11973-02	.11973-02	.11973-02	.00000
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000

+++ @ FREE INF-CYLSKY.

STRUCTURAL GRID POINT NUMBERS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNAL SEQUENCE NUMBERS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72								
71	72								

GRID POINT AND FREEDOM NUMBER FOR EACH ROW OF STIFFNESS MATRIX:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	21	22	23	24
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25	26	31	32	33	34	35	36	41	42
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
43	44	45	46	51	52	53	54	55	56
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
61	62	63	64	65	66	71	72	73	74
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
75	76	81	82	83	84	85	86	91	92
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
93	94	95	96	101	102	103	104	105	106
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
111	112	113	114	115	116	121	122	123	124
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
125	126	131	132	133	134	135	136	141	142
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
143	144	145	146	151	152	153	154	155	156
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
161	162	163	164	165	166	171	172	173	174
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
175	176	181	182	183	184	185	186	191	192
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
193	194	195	196	201	202	203	204	205	206
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
211	212	213	214	215	216	221	222	223	224
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
225	226	231	232	233	234	235	236	241	242
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
243	244	245	246	251	252	253	254	255	256
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
261	262	263	264	265	266	271	272	273	274
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
275	276	281	282	283	284	285	286	291	292
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
293	294	295	296	301	302	303	304	305	306
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190

311	312	313	314	315	316	321	322	323	324
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
325	326	331	332	333	334	335	336	341	342
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
343	344	345	346	351	352	353	354	355	356
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
361	362	363	364	365	366	371	372	373	374
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
375	376	381	382	383	384	385	386	391	392
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
393	394	395	396	401	402	403	404	405	406
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
411	412	413	414	415	416	421	422	423	424
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
425	426	431	432	433	434	435	436	441	442
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
443	444	445	446	451	452	453	454	455	456
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
461	462	463	464	465	466	471	472	473	474
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
475	476	481	482	483	484	485	486	491	492
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
493	494	495	496	501	502	503	504	505	506
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
511	512	513	514	515	516	521	522	523	524
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
525	526	531	532	533	534	535	536	541	542
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
543	544	545	546	551	552	553	554	555	556
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
561	562	563	564	565	566	571	572	573	574
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
575	576	581	582	583	584	585	586	591	592
351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
593	594	595	596	601	602	603	604	605	606
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
611	612	613	614	615	616	621	622	623	624
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
625	626	631	632	633	634	635	636	641	642

381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
643	644	645	646	651	652	653	654	655	656
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
661	662	663	664	665	666	671	672	673	674
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
675	676	681	682	683	684	685	686	691	692
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
693	694	695	696	701	702	703	704	705	706
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
711	712	713	714	715	716	721	722	723	724
431	432								
725	726								

FREEDOM/EQUATION CORRESPONDENCE TABLE:

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	7	13	19	25	31	37	43	49	55
3	2	8	14	20	26	32	38	44	50	56
4	3	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57
5	4	10	16	22	28	34	40	46	52	58
6	5	11	17	23	29	35	41	47	53	59
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	61	67	73	79	85	91	97	103	109	115
3	62	68	74	80	86	92	98	104	110	116
4	63	69	75	81	87	93	99	105	111	117
5	64	70	76	82	88	94	100	106	112	118
6	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107	113	119
	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	121	127	133	139	145	151	157	163	169	175
3	122	128	134	140	146	152	158	164	170	176
4	123	129	135	141	147	153	159	165	171	177
5	124	130	136	142	148	154	160	166	172	178
6	125	131	137	143	149	155	161	167	173	179
	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
2	181	187	193	199	205	211	217	223	229	235
3	182	188	194	200	206	212	218	224	230	236
4	183	189	195	201	207	213	219	225	231	237
5	184	190	196	202	208	214	220	226	232	238
6	185	191	197	203	209	215	221	227	233	239
	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
2	241	247	253	259	265	271	277	283	289	295
3	242	248	254	260	266	272	278	284	290	296
	243	249	255	261	267	273	279	285	291	297

4	244	250	256	262	268	274	280	286	292	298
5	245	251	257	263	269	275	281	287	293	299
6	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
2	301	307	313	319	325	331	337	343	349	355
3	302	308	314	320	326	332	338	344	350	356
4	303	309	315	321	327	333	339	345	351	357
5	304	310	316	322	328	334	340	346	352	358
6	305	311	317	323	329	335	341	347	353	359
	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
1	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
2	361	367	373	379	385	391	397	403	409	415
3	362	368	374	380	386	392	398	404	410	416
4	363	369	375	381	387	393	399	405	411	417
5	364	370	376	382	388	394	400	406	412	418
6	365	371	377	383	389	395	401	407	413	419
	366	372	378	384	390	396	402	408	414	420
1	71	72								
2	421	427								
3	422	428								
4	423	429								
5	424	430								
6	425	431								
	426	432								

+++ @ ASG,AX CYL*MASS.
+++ @ USE 12, CYL*MASS.

+++ @ FREE CYL*MASS.

+++++ AUXILIARY STORAGE TABLE +++++
+ LDI EXT-NAME UNIT EC OPT SEC CDLOC NEXT LIMIT READ WRITTEN +
+ 14 CYL*PREPN 16 36 UPR 28 2 86 65536 73 2247 +
+ 0 TP-OPS, 1 ACTIVE DEVICES (0 FULL) 11082 WORDS XFD +
+ 9 WRITES, 11 READS, +
+++++

+++ @ FREE CYL*PREPN.

----- SUMMARY OF DATA STORED ON PERMANENT FILE -----
*** CYL*PREPN ***
RECORD RECORD DESCRIPTION SECTOR LOCATION NUMBER
OF WORDS

1 FILE LIBRARY DATA 0 31

2	FLUID GEOMETRY AND TRANSFORMATION DATA	2	540
3	GENERALIZED FLUID AREAS	22	36
4	FREEDOM/EQUATION CORRESPONDENCE TABLE	24	432
5	DIAGONAL STRUCTURAL MASS INV	40	432
6	DIAGONAL POINTERS FOR DAA STRUCTURAL MASS INV	56	37
7	SKYLINE ENTRIES FOR DAA STRUCTURAL MASS INV	58	36
8	DIAGONAL POINTERS FOR DAA VIRTUAL MASS INV	60	37
9	SKYLINE ENTRIES FOR DAA VIRTUAL MASS INV	62	666

APPENDIX D
USER INFORMATION FOR THE TIME INTEGRATION PROCESSOR TIMINT

The following includes modifications which were made under separate contract to the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Contract Number N60921-77-C-0112.

This appendix includes a copy of the users manual, and a sample input deck and subsequent output for the infinite cylindrical shell problem presented in Section 4.


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 T I M I N T

THIS FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS CODE
 CONDUCTS A STEP-BY-STEP DIRECT NUMERICAL TIME INTEGRATION OF THE
 GOVERNING EQUATIONS OF SUBMERGED STRUCTURES EXPOSED TO SPHERICAL
 SHOCK WAVES OF ARBITRARY PRESSURE PROFILE AND SOURCE LOCATION. THE
 FLUID EQUATIONS UTILIZE THE WELL-KNOWN DOUBLY ASYMPTOTIC
 APPROXIMATION (DAA) WHILE THE STRUCTURE ITSELF MAY BE TREATED BY A
 VARIETY OF LINEAR OR NONLINEAR PROGRAM MODULES THAT CARRY OUT THE
 SPATIAL ANALYSIS AT EACH TIME STEP. THE CODE USES THE STAGGERED
 SOLUTION PROCEDURE WHEREIN THE STRUCTURAL RESPONSE EQUATIONS AND
 THE FLUID RESPONSE EQUATIONS ARE SOLVED SEPARATELY AT EACH TIME
 STEP THROUGH EXTRAPOLATION OF THE TERMS WHICH COUPLE THE TWO
 SYSTEMS

 THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND CODED BY JOHN A. DERUNTZ, JR.
 OF LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE CO. RESEARCH LABS IN PALO ALTO
 CALIFORNIA. PLEASE CONSULT WITH AUTHOR BEFORE MAKING CHANGES
 AND ALSO REPORT ANY MALFUNCTIONS OR PROBLEMS. WRITE IN CARE OF
 LOCKHEED PALO ALTO RESEARCH LABORATORY, BLDG 205, DEPT 52-33.
 3251 HANOVER ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF., 94304 OR CALL 415-493-4411
 EXTS. 45069 OR 45133.
 FEBRUARY, 1978

 M A X I M U M V A L U E S

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF INPUT PRESSURE DATA POINTS	2 0 1
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TIME STEP SIZES	1 0
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TRANSIENT RESPONSE DISPLAYS	1 0 0

 R U N T I M E I N F O R M A T I O N

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE ESTIMATION OF CPU
 TIME IN SECONDS TO WHICH MUST BE ADDED INPUT/OUTPUT CHARGES,
 CORE-BLOCK TIME, EXECUTIVE REQUESTS, FILE CHARGES, ETC. THE RULE
 TO FOLLOW IS TO ESTIMATE CPU TIME AND THEN INCREASE THIS TO ARRIVE
 AT AN APPROXIMATE SYSTEM CHARGE ESTIMATE. FOR SMALL PROBLEMS THE
 SYSTEM CHARGES CAN EASILY DOMINATE AND A LARGE FACTOR WOULD HAVE
 TO BE APPLIED TO THE RUN TIME COMPUTED BELOW. FOR FAIRLY LARGE
 PROBLEMS (2500 DOF) THIS FACTOR DROPS DOWN TO ABOUT TWO (2) FOR
 UNIVAC OPERATION

THE ESTIMATES FOR STRUCTURAL FACTORIZATION AND ADVANCEMENT TIMES
GIVEN BELOW DO NOT APPLY TO THE USA-STAGS SYSTEM. PLEASE CONSULT A
STAGS MANUAL

DEFINITION OF VARIABLES REQUIRED FOR RUN TIME COMPUTATION:

NSTEP NUMBER OF TIME STEPS
 NTINC NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TIME STEP INCREMENTS
 NDISP NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR WHICH TRANSIENT
 RESPONSE HISTORIES ARE TO BE DISPLAYED AT CONCLUSION
 OF RUN
 NSFR NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
 NFLU NUMBER OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM OF FLUID SYSTEM
 BAVE AVERAGE HALF BAND WIDTH OF STRUCTURAL STIFFNESS
 MATRIX
 BRMS ROOT MEAN SQUARE HALF BAND WIDTH OF STRUCTURAL
 STIFFNESS MATRIX, USE AVERAGE HALF BAND WIDTH IF
 THIS QUANTITY IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE
 TCPU TOTAL CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT TIME REQUIRED FOR
 LISTED ITEMS BELOW
 $TCPU = TPRE + NTINC \cdot (TFS + TFF) + NSTEP \cdot (TAS + TAF) + TDISP$
 TPRE CPU TIME SPENT ON PRE-PROCESSING BEFORE TIME
 INTEGRATION COMMENCES
 $TPRE = 1000 \cdot CS \cdot (NSFR + NFLU)$
 TFS TIME REQUIRED TO FACTOR STRUCTURAL EQUATION SYSTEM
 $TFS = CS \cdot NSFR \cdot BRMS \cdot 2/2$
 TAS TIME REQUIRED FOR ADVANCEMENT OF ONE TIME STEP FOR
 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
 $TAS = 3 \cdot CS \cdot NSFR \cdot BAVE$
 TFF TIME REQUIRED TO FACTOR FLUID EQUATION SYSTEM
 $TFF = CS \cdot NFLU \cdot 3/6$
 TAF TIME REQUIRED FOR ADVANCEMENT OF ONE TIME STEP FOR
 FLUID SYSTEM
 $TAF = CS \cdot NFLU \cdot 2$
 TDISP CPU TIME SPENT ON DISPLAY OF RESPONSE HISTORIES
 $TDISP = 500 \cdot CS \cdot NSTEP \cdot NDISP$
 CS UNIT OPERATION CONSTANT IN SECONDS, CONSISTING OF A

FLOATING ADDITION, A FLOATING MULTIPLY, AND INDEXING

VALUES OF CONSTANT CS
- - - - -

OPERATING SYSTEM

PRECISION UNIVAC UNIVAC CDC
1108 1110 6600

SINGLE 5.5X10-6 3.2X10-6 1.5X10-6

DOUBLE 9.0X10-6 4.5X10-6 - - -

AT THIS TIME THE CODE OPERATES ONLY IN SINGLE
PRECISION

IN ADDITION TO BILLABLE CHARGES DUE TO EXECUTION OF THIS CODE
THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A DAILY CHARGE FOR PERMANENT FILE STORAGE.
RESPONSE AND RESTART FILES CREATED BY THIS CODE CAN BE EXTREMELY
LENGTHY HENCE SUCH OUTPUT FROM LARGE RUNS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO
TAPE AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY TO MINIMIZE THESE CHARGES

WARNING FROM THE PROGRAMMER GENERAL

THIS CODE CONTAINS THE SPECIAL INGREDIENT DMGASP NOT FOUND IN
OTHER BRANDS. DMGASP IS A DATA MANAGEMENT UTILITY MODULE THAT
WILL ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE ALL AUXILIARY STORAGE DATA FILES
REFERENCED BY THE CODE. HENCE THE NAMES OF SUCH FILES SHOULD NOT
APPEAR ON ANY CONTROL CARDS IN THE RUN STREAM WHICH MIGHT NORMALLY
ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE FILES. THE USER IS ALSO CAUTIONED THAT
PREVIOUSLY CREATED FILES MUST ALREADY BE RESIDENT IN THE SYSTEM
BEFORE THE RUN IS INITIATED. IF A FILE HAS BEEN ROLLED-OUT TO TAPE
DMGASP WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE FILE ROLLED-IN EVERY 15 SECONDS
FOR UP TO 15 MINUTES ON THE UNIVAC 1100-EXEC 8 OPERATING SYSTEM.
IF AN EXISTING DATA FILE HAS NOT BEEN REFERENCED FOR SOME TIME IT
IS THEREFORE GOOD POLICY TO SIMPLY ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE
FILE BEFORE EXECUTION OF THIS CODE. IF THE USER ATTEMPTS TO CREATE
A NEW DATA FILE WITH A NAME WHICH IS ALREADY ASSIGNED TO AN
EXISTING FILE, THE UNIVAC VERSION OF DMGASP WILL MODIFY THE NAME
OF THE FILE GENERATED BY THIS RUN TO AVOID ANY CONFLICT. FILE NAME
DUPLICATION WILL CAUSE NO PROBLEM ON THE CDC SCOPE OPERATING
SYSTEM AS SCOPE WILL SIMPLY CATALOG A NEW CYCLE OF THE SAME FILE.
ON THE OTHER HAND THE CDC NOS SYSTEM IS SIMILAR TO UNIVAC IN THIS
REGARD AND THE RUN WILL ABORT SINCE THE NAME-CHANGING FEATURE OF
DMGASP HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED FOR NOS. QUALIFIER-FILENAME IS THE
REQUIRED INPUT DATA FORMAT FOR ALL UNIVAC PERMANENT FILE NAMES.
FOR CDC OPERATION QUALIFIER IS REPLACED BY THE FILE ID, WHICH IS
THE USER ID BY DEFAULT

PROGRAM SIZE

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ALL ARRAYS REFERENCED IN THIS CODE THAT ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT
 RESIDE IN BLANK COMMON. THE SIZE OF BLANK COMMON IS DETERMINED BY
 A PARAMETER STATEMENT IN THE MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVAC 1100-OS
 VERSION. HENCE A RECOMPILATION IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE OR
 DECREASE CORE ALLOCATION. IN THE CDC 6600 VERSION RECOMPILATION IS
 UNNECESSARY AS THE LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON IS SET BY A FIELD LENGTH
 REQUEST IN THE CONTROL CARD DECK

AT THIS TIME THE CODE HAS NOT BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY OVERLAYED TO
 CONSERVE SPACE IN THE INSTRUCTION BANK. THIS HAS BEEN DONE TO SOME
 EXTENT BUT HAS NOT BEEN INCLUDED HERE AS IT IS INCOMPLETE. PLEASE
 CONTACT THE AUTHOR FOR INFORMATION

DEFINITION OF INPUT PARAMETERS

INPUT VARIABLE NAMES GIVEN BELOW ARE GENERALLY THOSE WHICH ARE
 ALSO USED IN THE CODING AND THE VARIABLE TYPES CORRESPOND TO
 STANDARD FORTRAN USAGE:

A	-	ALPHANUMERIC
E	-	FLOATING POINT
F	-	FIXED POINT
I	-	INTEGER
L	-	LOGICAL

VARIABLE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
XC,YC,ZC	E,F	CARTESIAN COORDINATES OF THE LOCATION OF SPHERICAL CHARGE IN FLUID MESH SYSTEM
SC	E,F	CHARGE STANDOFF, ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CHARGE LOCATION AND THE STRUCTURE, THE INTEGRATION PROCESS STARTS AT TIME EQUAL TO ZERO WITH THE SPHERICAL WAVE JUST TOUCHING THE STRUCTURE AT THE POINT ASSOCIATED WITH THIS MINIMUM DISTANCE
JPHIST	I	NUMBER OF EQUALLY SPACED INCIDENT PRESSURE HISTORY DATA POINTS. SEE ABOVE FOR MAXIMUM NUMBER ALLOPED BY CORE ALLOCATION
DTHIST	E,F	TIME INTERVAL ASSOCIATED WITH ANY TWO SUCCESSIVE INCIDENT PRESSURE HISTORY DATA POINTS
PNORM	E,F	CONSTANT MULTIPLICATIVE FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO THE INPUT PRESSURE HISTORY DATA POINTS

232	PHIST		INCIDENT PRESSURE HISTORY DATA POINTS. THE
233			VALUES USED IN THE TIME INTEGRATION
234			PROCESS ARE THE PRODUCT OF PHIST AND PNORM
235			TO ALLOW FOR THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE
236			INPUT DATA MAY HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTALLY
237			OBTAINED AT A POINT WHICH IS NOT EQUAL TO
238			SC ABOVE. PNORM MUST THEREFORE REFLECT THE
239			1/R SCALING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SC AND THE
240			LOCATION OF THE PRESSURE SENSOR DURING THE
241			PULSE CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENT. IF THE
242			INCIDENT PRESSURE GOES TO ZERO AT SOME
243			POINT AND REMAINS THERE THEN DATA NEED
244			ONLY BE PROVIDED FOR THAT TIME SPAN AND
245			THE CODE WILL AUTOMATICALLY ENSURE THAT
246			THE INCIDENT PRESSURE REMAINS ZERO
247			THEREAFTER. WHEN RESTARTING THE TRANSIENT
248			ANALYSIS THE REQUIRED INCIDENT PRESSURE
249			DATA IS IDENTICAL TO THAT USED IN THE
250			INITIAL RUN
251	NTINT	I	NUMBER OF TIME STEP SIZES TO BE USED IN
252			THE INTEGRATION PROCESS. SEE ABOVE FOR
253			MAXIMUM NUMBER ALLOWED BY CORE ALLOCATION
254			
255			
256	STRTIM	E,F	THE STARTING TIME AT WHICH ANY PARTICULAR
257			STEP SIZE IS TO BE USED UNTIL IT IS EITHER
258			SUPERCEDED BY ANOTHER STEP SIZE OR, THE
259			ENTIRE TRANSIENT ANALYSIS HAS BEEN
260			COMPLETED
261			
262	DELTIM		TIME STEP SIZE ASSOCIATED WITH STRTIM
263			ABOVE
264			
265	FINTIM		TIME AT WHICH THE PRESENT ANALYSIS IS TO
266			BE TERMINATED
267			
268	PRENAM	A	NAME OF PRE-PROCESSED MASS STORAGE FILE
269			CONTAINING ALL FLUID AND STRUCTURE DATA
270			WHICH DOES NOT DEPEND UPON ABOVE LOAD AND
271			INTEGRATION PARAMETERS
272			
273	POSNAM	A	NAME OF MASS STORAGE FILE AVAILABLE FOR
274			POST-PROCESSING WHICH CONTAINS SYSTEM
275			RESPONSES
276			
277	RESNAM	A	NAME OF MASS STORAGE FILE WHICH CONTAINS
278			INFORMATION FOR RESTARTING THE TRANSIENT
279			RESPONSE ANALYSIS
280			
281	NSAVER	I	FREQUENCY OF SAVING SYSTEM RESPONSES ON
282			PERMANENT FILE POSNAM. NSAVER EXPRESSED IN
283			NUMBER OF TIME STEPS
284			
285	NRESET	I	FREQUENCY OF SAVING RESTART INFORMATION
286			ON PERMANENT FILE RESNAM. NRESET EXPRESSED
287			IN NUMBER OF TIME STEPS
288			
289	LOCSEG	I	LOCATION IN POSNAM FILE WHERE RESPONSES

290 FROM CURRENT RUN ARE TO BE PLACED. THIS
 291 LOCATION IS MEASURED EITHER IN SECTORS
 292 (28 WORDS) ON UNIVAC SYSTEMS OR PHYSICAL
 293 RECORD UNITS (PRU OF 64 WORDS) ON CDC
 294 HARDWARE. A ZERO VALUE IS THE DESIGNATION
 295 OF THE BEGINNING OF THE FILE FOR EITHER
 296 SYSTEM IN THIS CODE. IF LOCBEQ = 0, A NEW
 297 PERMANENT FILE IS ASSIGNED FOR THE RUN
 298 WITH THE NAME DENOTED BY POSNAM, OTHERWISE
 299 POSNAM IS TAKEN TO BE AN EXISTING FILE.
 300 UNDER RESTART CONDITIONS THE APPROPRIATE
 301 VALUE OF LOCBEQ IS ASCERTAINED FROM
 302 OUTPUT GENERATED DURING PRECEDING RUNS
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LOCRES I LOCATION IN PERMANENT FILE RESNAM WHERE
 RESTART DATA IS TO BE FOUND. SEE LOCBEQ
 FOR DEFINITION OF LOCATION. SET EQUAL TO
 ZERO IN CURRENT RUN IS NOT A RESTART.
 OTHERWISE APPROPRIATE VALUE OF LOCRES IS
 ASCERTAINED FROM OUTPUT GENERATED DURING
 PRECEDING RUNS

LOCWRT I LOCATION IN PERMANENT FILE RESNAM WHERE
 NEW RESTART DATA GENERATED IN THE CURRENT
 RUN IS TO BE WRITTEN. SEE LOCBEQ FOR
 DEFINITION OF LOCATION. IF LOCWRT = 0, A
 NEW PERMANENT FILE IS ASSIGNED FOR THE RUN
 WITH THE NAME DENOTED BY RESNAM, OTHERWISE
 RESNAM IS TAKEN TO BE AN EXISTING FILE.
 UNDER RESTART CONDITIONS THE APPROPRIATE
 VALUE OF LOCWRT IS ASCERTAINED FROM OUTPUT
 GENERATED DURING PRECEDING RUNS

FORWRT L TRUE IF PERMANENT FILE DENOTED BY POSNAM
 IS TO BE CREATED USING UNFORMATTED FORTRAN
 WRITE. OTHERWISE FILE WILL BE CREATED BY
 DIRECT TRANSFER USING THE DATA MANAGEMENT
 SYSTEM DMOASP

DISPLA L TRUE IF SELECTED TRANSIENT RESPONSE
 HISTORIES ARE TO BE DISPLAYED, OTHERWISE
 FALSE

NPREV I NUMBER OF TIME STEPS PREVIOUSLY COMPUTED
 WITH RESPONSES SAVED IN PERMANENT FILE
 DENOTED BY POSNAM. NPREV WILL BE NONZERO
 ONLY FOR RESTART RUNS. IT ENSURES THAT ANY
 RESPONSE DISPLAY MADE IN CONJUNCTION WITH
 THE TIME INTEGRATION RUN WILL INCLUDE THE
 ENTIRE HISTORY AVAILABLE FROM THAT FILE
 AND NOT JUST THE PORTION COMPUTED DURING
 THE CURRENT RUN

LISTRE L TRUE IF TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES ARE
 TO BE LISTED IN TABULAR FORM, OTHERWISE
 FALSE

PRTPLOT L TRUE IF PRINTER PLOTS ARE TO BE GENERATED
 FOR TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES.

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OTHERWISE FALSE

NWETHS I NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL HISTORIES (EITHER
DISPLACEMENTS OR VELOCITIES) TO BE
DISPLAYED FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE
STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS CAN BE IDENTIFIED
INTERNALLY THROUGH THE FREEDOM/EQUATION
CORRESPONDENCE TABLE. ALL STRUCTURAL NODES
WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE
TRANSFORMATION WILL FALL INTO THIS
CATEGORY AS WELL AS ANY OTHERS WHOSE GRID
POINT COORDINATES WERE ENTERED AS DATA FOR
THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR

NDRYHS I NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL HISTORIES (EITHER
DISPLACEMENTS OR VELOCITIES) TO BE
DISPLAYED FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE
STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED
INTERNALLY THROUGH THE FREEDOM/EQUATION
CORRESPONDENCE TABLE. DRY STRUCTURE NODE
POINTS CAN FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY IF THE
USER DID NOT INCLUDE THEM IN THE DATA
STREAM FOR THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR. IN
THIS CASE ONE MUST IDENTIFY THE INTERNAL
SEQUENCE NUMBER APPROPRIATE TO THE DESIRED
DEGREE OF FREEDOM BY A MYSTICAL PROCESS
WHICH INVOLVES THE INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE ELIMINATION ORDER AND ANY REDUCTION
OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE FREEDOMS DUE TO
THE APPLICATION OF CONSTRAINTS. MORAL OF
THE STORY - RUN ALL STRUCTURAL GRID POINTS
THROUGH THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR EVEN IF
THEY NEVER GET WET

NODOUT I EXTERNAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF
STRUCTURAL NODE FOR WHICH A TIME HISTORY
DISPLAY IS DESIRED

NFROUT I STRUCTURAL DEGREE OF FREEDOM NUMBER FOR
WHICH A TIME HISTORY DISPLAY IS DESIRED

NEQHST I INTERNAL SEQUENCE NUMBER DETERMINED BY
HAND FOR STRUCTURAL DEGREES OF FREEDOM
WHICH ARE TO BE DISPLAYED AND ARE NOT
INCLUDED IN THE FREEDOM/EQUATION
CORRESPONDENCE TABLE FOR REASONS KNOWN
ONLY TO THE USER

NPREHS I NUMBER OF FLUID PRESSURE HISTORIES TO BE
DISPLAYED

NEQHPR I FLUID CONTROL POINT NUMBER FOR WHICH A
TIME HISTORY DISPLAY IS DESIRED FOR THE
TOTAL PRESSURE

SCALEF L TRUE IF A MULTIPLICATIVE CONSTANT FACTOR
IS TO BE APPLIED TO THE DISPLAYED VALUES

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OF THE STRUCTURAL DISPLACEMENT AND
VELOCITY HISTORIES, OTHERWISE FALSE

VALUE OF MULTIPLICATIVE LENGTH CONVERSION
FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO THE DISPLAYED
STRUCTURAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES

SHSPEC      L      TRUE IF PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA ARE
                ALSO DESIRED FOR STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS WHOSE
                VELOCITY RESPONSE IS TO BE DISPLAYED,
                OTHERWISE FALSE

SHLIST      L      TRUE IF PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA ARE
                TO BE LISTED IN TABULAR FORM, OTHERWISE
                FALSE

SHPRPL      L      TRUE IF PRINTER PLOTS ARE TO BE GENERATED
                FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA,
                OTHERWISE FALSE

FREQLW      E,F    LOWER LIMIT OF FREQUENCY RANGE TO BE
                SCANNED FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

FREQUF      E,F    UPPER LIMIT OF FREQUENCY RANGE TO BE
                SCANNED FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

DFREQ       E,F    FREQUENCY INCREMENT TO BE USED IN
                GENERATING PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

* * * * * I N P U T   D A T A   C A R D   D E C K   * * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

ALL INPUT DATA EXCEPT ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED
IN EIGHT (8) COLUMN FIELDS WHICH CAN OCCUPY THE ENTIRE CARD.
ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE LEFT JUSTIFIED IN SIXTEEN (16) COLUMN
FIELDS. FILE NAMES ARE RESTRICTED TO TWELVE (12) CHARACTERS FOR
UNIVAC OPERATION WHILE SIXTEEN (16) CHARACTERS ARE ALLOWED FOR CDC
OPERATION. HENCE A NAME LIKE ABCDEFGHIJK IS THE LIMIT FOR UNIVAC
WHILE A CDC FILE NAME MAY HAVE FOUR (4) ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS

GENERAL PROBLEM DEFINITION (SUBROUTINE INPDAT):
-----
72 COLUMN ALPHANUMERIC TITLE
XC          YC          ZC          SC
JPHIST
DTHIST      PNORM
PHIST(1), I=1,JPHIST
NTINT
STRTIM      DELTIM      )      TOTAL = NTINT
.            .            )
.            .            )
FINIM       POSNAM      RESNAM
PRENAM      NSAVERR     NRESET

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464 LOCRES LOCWRT
465 FORMRT
466
467 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE POSTRE):
468 -----
469
470 DISPLA
471
472 IF DISPLA = .FALSE. THIS TERMINATES THE INPUT DATA DECK
473
474 NPREVT
475
476 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
477 -----
478
479 LISTRE PRTPLT
480
481 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE STROSP):
482 -----
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484 NWETHS NDRYHS )
485 NODOUT NFROUT ) TOTAL = NWETHS ) THIS SET FOR
486 . ) ) ) DISPLACEMENTS
487 . ) ) )
488 NODOUT NFROUT NEQHST ) TOTAL = NDRYHS )
489 . ) ) )
490 . ) ) )
491 . ) ) )
492 NWETHS NDRYHS )
493 NODOUT NFROUT ) TOTAL = NWETHS ) THIS SET FOR
494 . ) ) ) VELOCITIES
495 . ) ) )
496 NODOUT NFROUT NEQHST ) TOTAL = NDRYHS )
497 . ) ) )
498 . ) ) )
499
500 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
501 -----
502
503 NPREHS )
504 NEQHPR ) TOTAL = NPREHS )
505 . ) )
506 . ) )
507
508 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE FILBUF):
509 -----
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511 SCALEF
512
513 IF SCALEF = .TRUE. READ THE FOLLOWING CARD
514
515 FACTOR
516
517 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
518 -----
519
520 SHSPEC
521

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522
523
524
525

IF SHSPEC = .TRUE. READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS

SHLIST SHPRPL
FREQLW FREQU DFREQ

UNCLASSIFIED

LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE CO INC PALO ALTO CALIF PA--ETC F/G 19/4
THE UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS (USA) CODE, A REFERENCE MANUAL. (U)
FEB 78 J A DERUNTZ, T L GEERS, C A FELIPPA DNA001-76-C-0285
LMSC/D624328 DNA-4524F NL

2 OF 2
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A06143

END
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DDC

The following discussion is provided as an aid to user understanding of the sample output that is included here.

First, the amount of storage required for the run given in the output refers solely to the blank common that is set in the main program, UNWASH. An error exit is taken if insufficient storage is available and the user must see that more is provided either by a recompilation on UNIVAC 1100-OS or by a field length request on CDC.

Sector address information for the response and restart files that is listed at various places in the output is extremely important for subsequent restart runs.

Although transient response results can be displayed as part of the run such output has been deferred to the post processing phase in Appendix E for this sample problem.

1	PLANE STEP WAVE SIDE ON TO INFINITE CYLINDER		
2	10000.	0.	9999.
3	2		
4	50.	1.	
5	1.	1.	
6	3		
7	0.	.025	
8	1.	.05	
9	2.	.1	
10	5.		
11	CYL*PREPN	CYL*RESPON	CYL*RESTAR
12	1	30	
13	0	0	
14	F	0	
15	F		

PLANE STEP WAVE SIDE ON TO INFINITE CYLINDER

CHARGE LOCATION DATA:

XC = .10000000+05

YC = .00000000

ZC = .00000000

SC = .99990000+04

PRESSURE HISTORY DATA: DTHIST = .50000000+02

1	2
.10000+01	.10000+01

+++ P ASG, AX

● ASG, AX 16,
● USE

CYL•PREPN.
CYL•PREPN.

CYL•PREPN.
CYL•PREPN.

◆◆◆ ● ASG, T

● ASG, T 20.
● USE

POOL 01.
POOL 01.

POOL 01.
POOL 01.

4/ TRK/ 256

+++ ● ASG, UP

● ASG, UP 12.
● USE

:YL*RESPON:
:YL*RESPON::YL*RESPON:
:YL*RESPON:

4/ TRK/ 1024

+++ ● ASG, UP

● ASG, UP
● USE 14.

LYL•RESTAR.

LYL•RESTAR.

4/ TRK/ 1024

+++ ● ASG, AX

● ASG, AX 22.
● USE

NF*CYLSKY.

NF*CYLSKY.

12314 WORDS OF STORAGE REQUIRED FOR THIS RUN

+++ ● ASG. T

● ASG, T
● USE 13

UNIT 13.

UNIT 13.

4/ TRK/ 256

+++ • ASG. T

● ASG, T 19
● USE 19

UNIT 18.

UNIT 18.

4/ TRK/ 256

+++ @ FREE

UNIT 13.

RESTART DATA FOR T = .750000 WRITTEN AT LOCATION

POST PROCESSING RESPONSE FILE LOCATION IS 1054

```

+++ @ ASG.T          UNIT13.. F4/      4/ TRK/  256
+++ @ USE            UNIT13.
+++ @ FREE

```

RESTART DATA FOR T = 2.000000 WRITTEN AT LOCATION 121 ON PERMANENT FILE CYL*RESTAR

POST PROCESSING RESPONSE FILE LOCATION IS 2074

```

+++ @ ASG.T          UNIT13.. F4/      4/ TRK/  256
+++ @ USE            UNIT13.
+++ @ FREE

```

RESTART DATA FOR T = 5.000000 WRITTEN AT LOCATION 242 ON PERMANENT FILE CYL*RESTAR

POST PROCESSING RESPONSE FILE LOCATION IS 3094

SECTOR ADDRESS OF RESTART FILE CYL*RESTAR AT EXIT IS 363

SECTOR ADDRESS OF RESPONSE FILE CYL*RESPON AT EXIT IS 3094

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+++++
+ A U X I L I A R Y   S T O R A G E   T A B L E
+++++
+ LDI  EXT-NAME  UNT EC OPT SEC  CDLOC  NEXT  LIMIT  READ  WRITTEN +
+ 10  CYL*RESPON 12 36 UP  28   3094  3094  65536      0  82173 +
+ 12  CYL*RESTAR 14 36 UP  28   363   363  65536      0  9939 +
+ 14  CYL*PREPN  16 36 AX  28    56   128  65536    151956  0 +
+ 16  UNIT18     18 32 T   28    96   576  16384   2733696  48384 +
+ 18  POOL01     20 32 T   28    74    74  16384   247068  120045 +
+ 20  INF*CYLSKY 22 36 AX  28   613   640  65536   1500367  0 +
+
+      6 ACTIVE DEVICES ( 0 FULL )
+      0 TP-OPS,      585 WRITES,      2776 READS,      4896220 WORDS XFD +
+++++

```

```

+++ @ FREE          CYL*RESTAR.

```

```

+++ @ FREE          CYL*RESPON.

```


APPENDIX E
USER INFORMATION FOR THE POSTPROCESSOR POSTPR

The following includes modifications which were made under separate contract to the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Contract Number N60921-77-C-0112.

This appendix includes a copy of the users manual, and a sample input deck and subsequent output for the infinite cylindrical shell problem presented in Section 4.

```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57

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P O S T P R

THIS FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS CODE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TABULATION AND PRINTER-PLOT GRAPHIC DISPLAY OF SELECTED TRANSIENT RESPONSES AND PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA UPON COMPLETION OF AN UNDERWATER SHOCK ANALYSIS OF A SUBMERGED STRUCTURE

THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND CODED BY JOHN A. DERUNTZ, JR. OF LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE CO. RESEARCH LABS IN PALO ALTO CALIFORNIA. PLEASE CONSULT WITH AUTHOR BEFORE MAKING CHANGES AND ALSO REPORT ANY MALFUNCTIONS OR PROBLEMS. WRITE IN CARE OF LOCKHEED PALO ALTO RESEARCH LABORATORY, BLDG 205, DEPT 52-33, 3251 HANOVER ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF., 94304 OR CALL 415-493-4411 EXIS. 45069 OR 45133. FEBRUARY, 1978

W A R N I N G F R O M T H E P R O G R A M M E R G E N E R A L

THIS CODE CONTAINS THE SPECIAL INGREDIENT DMGASP NOT FOUND IN OTHER BRANDS. DMGASP IS A DATA MANAGEMENT UTILITY MODULE THAT WILL ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE ALL AUXILIARY STORAGE DATA FILES REFERENCED BY THE CODE. HENCE THE NAMES OF SUCH FILES SHOULD NOT APPEAR ON ANY CONTROL CARDS IN THE RUN STREAM WHICH MIGHT NORMALLY ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE FILES. THE USER IS ALSO CAUTIONED THAT PREVIOUSLY CREATED FILES MUST ALREADY BE RESIDENT IN THE SYSTEM BEFORE THE RUN IS INITIATED. IF A FILE HAS BEEN ROLLED-OUT TO TAPE DMGASP WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE THE FILE ROLLED-IN EVERY 15 SECONDS FOR UP TO 15 MINUTES ON THE UNIVAC 1100-EXEC 8 OPERATING SYSTEM. IF AN EXISTING DATA FILE HAS NOT BEEN REFERENCED FOR SOME TIME IT IS THEREFORE GOOD POLICY TO SIMPLY ACTIVATE AND DEACTIVATE THE FILE BEFORE EXECUTION OF THIS CODE. IF THE USER ATTEMPTS TO CREATE A NEW DATA FILE WITH A NAME WHICH IS ALREADY ASSIGNED TO AN EXISTING FILE, THE UNIVAC VERSION OF DMGASP WILL MODIFY THE NAME OF THE FILE GENERATED BY THIS RUN TO AVOID ANY CONFLICT. FILE NAME DUPLICATION WILL CAUSE NO PROBLEM ON THE CDC SCORE OPERATING SYSTEM AS SCORE WILL SIMPLY CATALOG A NEW CYCLE OF THE SAME FILE. ON THE OTHER HAND THE CDC NOS SYSTEM IS SIMILAR TO UNIVAC IN THIS REGARD AND THE RUN WILL ABORT SINCE THE NAME-CHANGING FEATURE OF DMGASP HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED FOR NOS. QUALIFIER-FILENAME IS THE REQUIRED INPUT DATA FORMAT FOR ALL UNIVAC PERMANENT FILE NAMES. FOR CDC OPERATION QUALIFIER IS REPLACED BY THE FILE ID, WHICH IS THE USER ID BY DEFAULT

P R O G R A M S I Z E

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ALL ARRAYS REFERENCED IN THIS CODE THAT ARE PROBLEM DEPENDENT
 RESIDE IN BLANK COMMON. THE SIZE OF BLANK COMMON IS DETERMINED BY
 A PARAMETER STATEMENT IN THE MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVAC 1100-OS
 VERSION. HENCE A RECOMPILATION IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE OR
 DECREASE CORE ALLOCATION. IN THE CDC 6600 VERSION RECOMPILATION IS
 UNNECESSARY AS THE LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON IS SET BY A FIELD LENGTH
 REQUEST IN THE CONTROL CARD DECK

DEFINITION OF INPUT PARAMETERS

INPUT VARIABLE NAMES GIVEN BELOW ARE GENERALLY THOSE WHICH ARE
 ALSO USED IN THE CODING AND THE VARIABLE TYPES CORRESPOND TO
 STANDARD FORTRAN USAGE:

VARIABLE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
JFINTM	I	NUMBER OF TIME POINTS TO BE DISPLAYED
PRENAM	A	NAME OF PRE-PROCESSED MASS STORAGE FILE CONTAINING ALL FLUID AND STRUCTURE DATA WHICH DOES NOT DEPEND UPON ABOVE LOAD AND INTEGRATION PARAMETERS
POSNAM	A	NAME OF MASS STORAGE FILE AVAILABLE FOR POST-PROCESSING WHICH CONTAINS SYSTEM RESPONSES
FORWRT	L	TRUE IF PERMANENT FILE DENOTED BY POSNAM HAS BEEN CREATED USING UNFORMATTED FORTRAN WRITE. OTHERWISE FILE WAS CREATED BY DIRECT TRANSFER USING THE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DMGASP
LISTRE	L	TRUE IF TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES ARE TO BE LISTED IN TABULAR FORM, OTHERWISE FALSE
PRTPLT	L	TRUE IF PRINTER PLOTS ARE TO BE GENERATED FOR TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES, OTHERWISE FALSE
NWETHS	I	NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL HISTORIES (EITHER DISPLACEMENTS OR VELOCITIES) TO BE DISPLAYED FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE

STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS CAN BE IDENTIFIED INTERNALLY THROUGH THE FREEDOM/EQUATION CORRESPONDENCE TABLE. ALL STRUCTURAL NODES WHICH PARTICIPATE IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION WILL FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY AS WELL AS ANY OTHERS WHOSE GRID POINT COORDINATES WERE ENTERED AS DATA FOR THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR

NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL HISTORIES (EITHER DISPLACEMENTS OR VELOCITIES) TO BE DISPLAYED FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED INTERNALLY THROUGH THE FREEDOM/EQUATION CORRESPONDENCE TABLE. DRY STRUCTURE NODE POINTS CAN FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY IF THE USER DID NOT INCLUDE THEM IN THE DATA STREAM FOR THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR. IN THIS CASE ONE MUST IDENTIFY THE INTERNAL SEQUENCE NUMBER APPROPRIATE TO THE DESIRED DEGREE OF FREEDOM BY A MYSTICAL PROCESS WHICH INVOLVES THE INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ELIMINATION ORDER AND ANY REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE FREEDOMS DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF CONSTRAINTS. MORAL OF THE STORY - RUN ALL STRUCTURAL GRID POINTS THROUGH THE FLUID MASS PROCESSOR EVEN IF THEY NEVER GET WET

EXTERNAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL NODE FOR WHICH A TIME HISTORY DISPLAY IS DESIRED

STRUCTURAL DEGREE OF FREEDOM NUMBER FOR WHICH A TIME HISTORY DISPLAY IS DESIRED

INTERNAL SEQUENCE NUMBER DETERMINED BY HAND FOR STRUCTURAL DEGREES OF FREEDOM WHICH ARE TO BE DISPLAYED AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE FREEDOM/EQUATION CORRESPONDENCE TABLE FOR REASONS KNOWN ONLY TO THE USER

NUMBER OF FLUID PRESSURE HISTORIES TO BE DISPLAYED

FLUID CONTROL POINT NUMBER FOR WHICH A TIME HISTORY DISPLAY IS DESIRED FOR THE TOTAL PRESSURE

TRUE IF A MULTIPLICATIVE CONSTANT FACTOR IS TO BE APPLIED TO THE DISPLAYED VALUES OF THE STRUCTURAL DISPLACEMENT AND VELOCITY HISTORIES, OTHERWISE FALSE

VALUE OF MULTIPLICATIVE LENGTH CONVERSION FACTOR TO BE APPLIED TO THE DISPLAYED STRUCTURAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES

NDRYHS I

NODOUT I

NFROUT I

NEQHST I

NPREHS I

NEQHPR I

SCALEF L

FACTOR E,F


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SHSPEC      L      TRUE IF PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA ARE
                ALSO DESIRED FOR STRUCTURAL FREEDOMS WHOSE
                VELOCITY RESPONSE IS TO BE DISPLAYED,
                OTHERWISE FALSE

SHLIST      L      TRUE IF PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA ARE
                TO BE LISTED IN TABULAR FORM, OTHERWISE
                FALSE

SHRPL      L      TRUE IF PRINTER PLOTS ARE TO BE GENERATED
                FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA,
                OTHERWISE FALSE

FREQLW      E,F    LOWER LIMIT OF FREQUENCY RANGE TO BE
                SCANNED FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

FREQU      E,F    UPPER LIMIT OF FREQUENCY RANGE TO BE
                SCANNED FOR PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

DFREQ      E,F    FREQUENCY INCREMENT TO BE USED IN
                GENERATING PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA

* * * * *
                INPUT DATA CARD DECK
* * * * *

ALL INPUT DATA EXCEPT ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE RIGHT JUSTIFIED
IN EIGHT (8) COLUMN FIELDS WHICH CAN OCCUPY THE ENTIRE CARD.
ALPHANUMERIC DATA MUST BE LEFT JUSTIFIED IN SIXTEEN (16) COLUMN
FIELDS. FILE NAMES ARE RESTRICTED TO TWELVE (12) CHARACTERS FOR
UNIVAC OPERATION WHILE SIXTEEN (16) CHARACTERS ARE ALLOWED FOR CDC
OPERATION. HENCE A NAME LIKE ABCDE-FGHIJK IS THE LIMIT FOR UNIVAC
WHILE A CDC FILE NAME MAY HAVE FOUR (4) ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS

GENERAL DISPLAY DEFINITION (MAIN PROGRAM POSTPR):
-----

JFINTM      POSNAM
PRENAM
FORWRT

POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
-----

LISTRE      PRPLT

POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE STROSP):
-----

NWETHS      NDRYHS      )
NODOUT      NFROUT      )      TOTAL = NWETHS      )      THIS SET FOR
.      .      .      )
NODOUT      NFROUT      NEQHS      )      TOTAL = NDRYHS      )      DISPLACEMENTS
.      .      .      )

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232 . . . ) )
233 NWETHS NDRYHS )
234 NODOUT NFROUT ) )
235 . . ) ) )
236 . . ) ) )
237 . . ) ) )
238 NODOUT NFROUT NEQHST ) )
239 . . ) ) )
240 . . ) ) )
241 . . ) ) )
242 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
243 -----
244
245 NPREHS )
246 NEQHPR ) )
247 . . ) )
248 . . ) )
249
250 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE FILBUF):
251 -----
252
253 SCALEF
254
255 IF SCALEF = .TRUE. READ THE FOLLOWING CARD
256
257 FACTOR
258
259 POST PROCESSING (SUBROUTINE RESDSP):
260 -----
261
262 SHSPEC
263
264 IF SHSPEC = .TRUE. READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS
265
266 SHLIST SHPRPL
267 FREQW FREQV DFREQ

```

THIS SET FOR
VELOCITIES

The following discussion is provided as an aid to user understanding of the sample output that is included here.

Perhaps the only item needing discussion is the transient response tabular listings. The desired responses are displayed in matrix form so that each row contains the entire history of a particular degree of freedom except for the first row which is time. Each column therefore contains the instantaneous values of the complete set of response variables desired at a particular time. Each row is identified by the structural or fluid node and its degree of freedom. The letters D, V, and P stand for displacement, velocity, and pressure, respectively.

Essentially the same format is used for the pseudo-velocity shock spectra except that the first row is now frequency rather than time.

1	91		
2	CYL*PREPN		CYL*RESPON
3	F		
4	T		T
5	2		0
6	19		1
7	19		2
8	4		0
9	1		1
10	19		1
11	19		2
12	37		1
13	3		
14	1		
15	10		
16	19		
17	F		
18	T		
19	T		
20	0.		3. .025

EXOT

+++ @ ASG, AX	CYL*PREPN.
+++ @ USE 16,	CYL*PREPN.
+++ @ ASG, AX	CYL*RESPON.
+++ @ USE 12,	CYL*RESPON.
+++ @ FREE	CYL*PREPN.

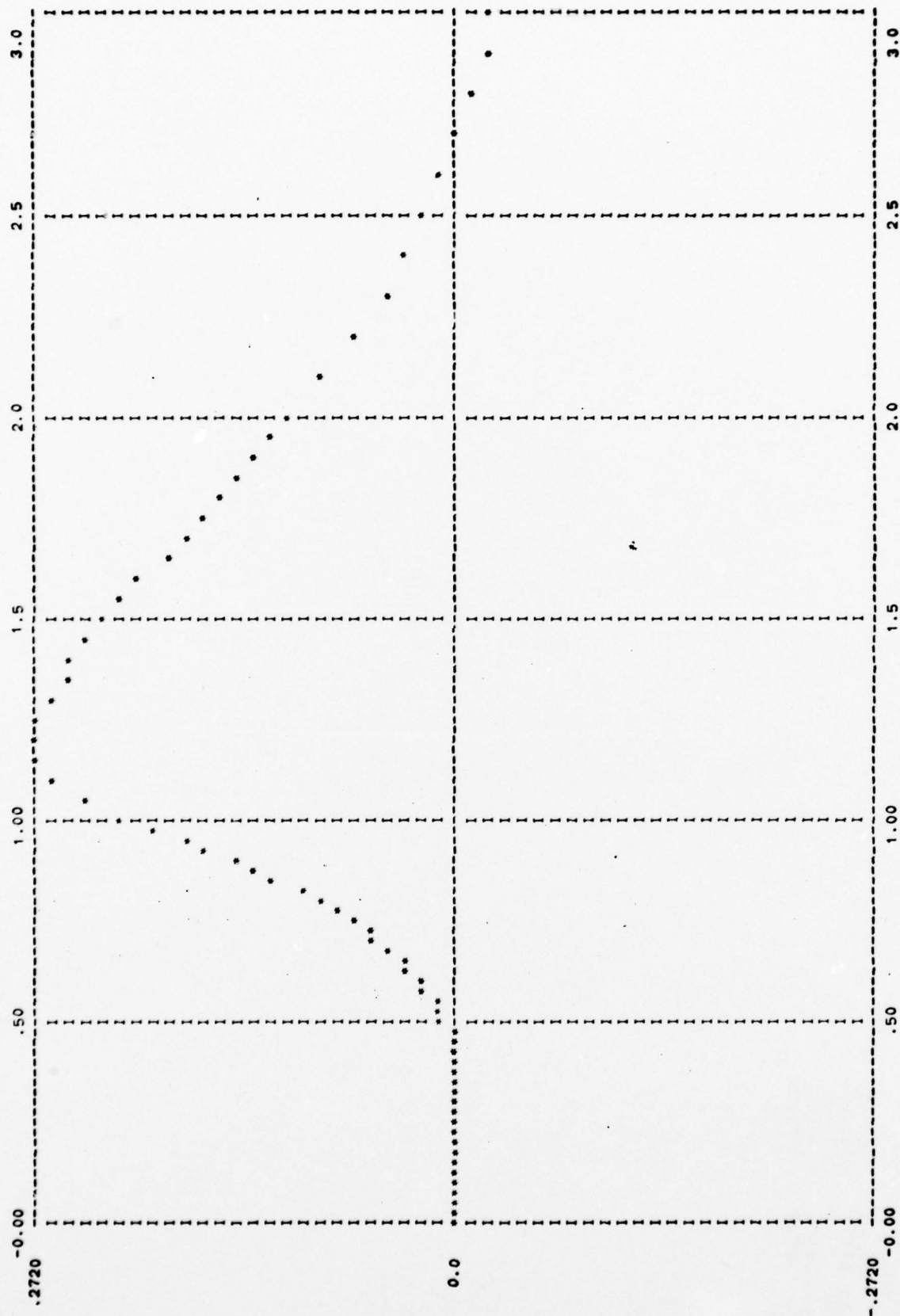
TRANSIENT RESPONSE HISTORIES:

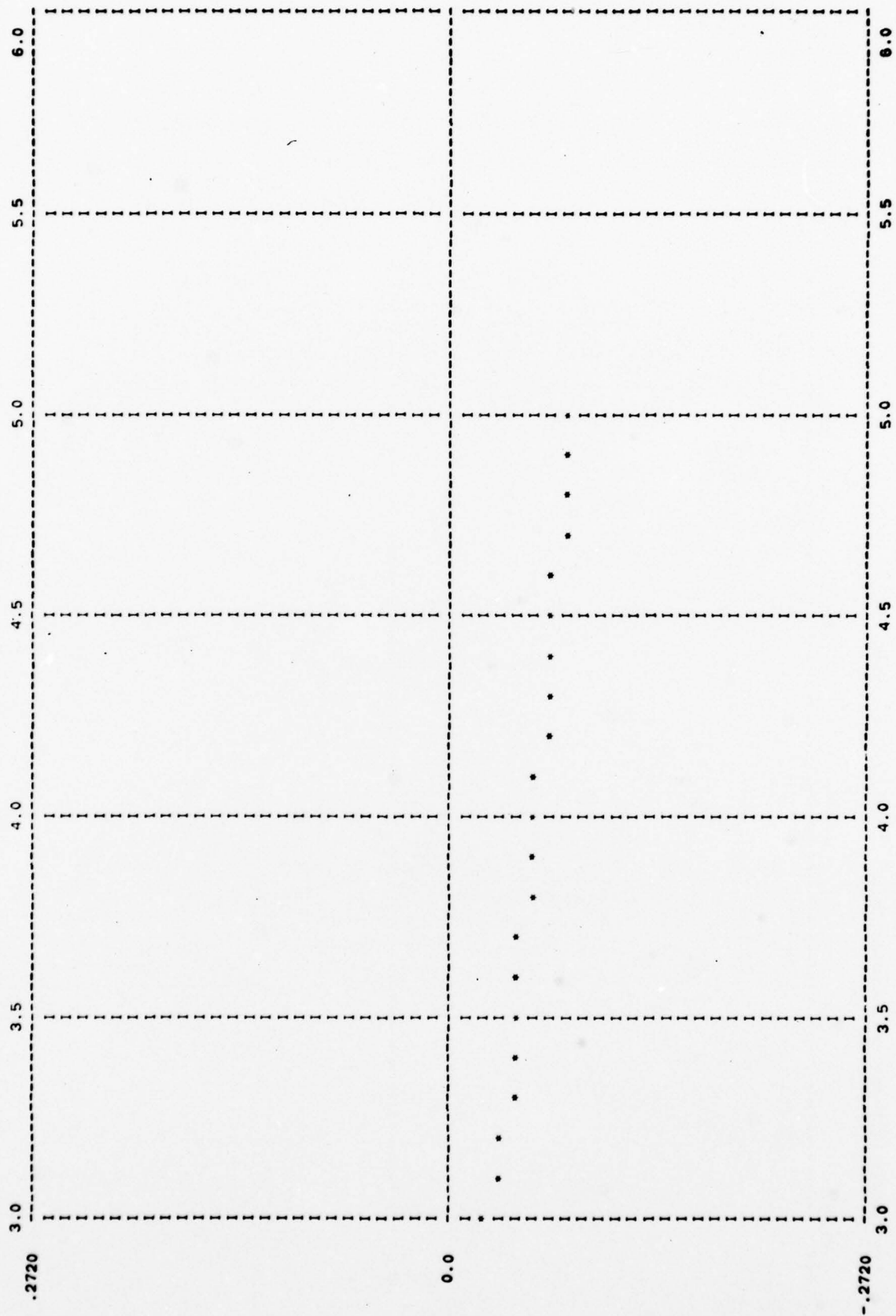
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19/1 D	- .00000	.25000-01	.50000-01	.75000-01	.10000+00	.12500+00	.15000+00	.17500+00	.20000+00	.22500+00
19/2 D	.00000	-.12753-05	-.77224-05	-.23777-04	-.51038-04	-.87027-04	-.12574-03	-.15885-03	-.17670-03	-.16889-03
19/2 D	.00000	.29236-08	.29659-07	.15176-06	.53017-06	.14413-05	.32893-05	.66442-05	.12424-04	.22524-04
19/1 V	.00000	-.27908+00	-.73153+00	-.10611+01	-.12968+01	-.14663+01	-.15894+01	-.16799+01	-.17468+01	-.17966+01
19/1 V	.00000	-.10202-03	-.41375-03	-.87059-03	-.13103-02	-.15688-02	-.15284-02	-.11204-02	-.30774-03	.93239-03
19/2 V	.00000	.23388-06	.19049-05	.78632-05	.22409-04	.50478-04	.29135-03	.17102-03	.29135-03	.51665-03
37/1 V	.00000	-.50264-04	-.20279-03	-.42395-03	-.63433-03	.75075-03	.71896-03	.50667-03	.99344-04	.50879-03
1/0 P	.11765+00	.16364+01	.12208+01	.89650+00	.67491+00	.52977+00	.43563+00	.37507+00	.33664+00	.31318+00
10/0 P	-.00000	.64211-03	.13266-02	.15793-02	.12674-02	.51319-03	-.51817-03	-.16963-02	-.29549-02	-.42601-02
19/0 P	-.00000	.31632-03	.64677-03	.75973-03	.59625-03	.21450-03	-.30061-03	-.88081-03	-.14982-02	-.21359-02
19/1 D	.25000+00	.27500+00	.30000+00	.32500+00	.35000+00	.37500+00	.40000+00	.42500+00	.45000+00	.47500+00
19/2 D	-.12468-03	-.33284-04	.11673-03	.33923-03	.63309-03	.10853-02	.16751-02	.24783-02	.35705-02	.50459-02
19/2 D	.41557-04	.80926-04	.16707-03	.35588-03	.75424-03	.15467-02	.30205-02	.55762-02	.97110-02	.15963-01
1/1 V	-.18337+01	-.18616+01	-.18827+01	-.18987+01	-.19107+01	-.19198+01	-.19266+01	-.19320+01	-.19363+01	-.19399+01
19/1 V	.26046-02	.47071-02	.72938-02	.10507-01	.14602-01	.19976-01	.27207-01	.37051-01	.50322-01	.67713-01
19/2 V	.10060-02	.21436-02	.47480-02	.10357-01	.21512-01	.41886-01	.76013-01	.12845+00	.20234+00	.29782+00
37/1 V	.13107-02	.22867-02	.34199-02	.46970-02	.61007-02	.76049-02	.91797-02	.10801-01	.12450-01	.14108-01
1/0 P	.30042+00	.29529+00	.29521+00	.29860+00	.30449+00	.31233+00	.32132+00	.33097+00	.34080+00	.35064+00
10/0 P	-.54643-02	-.64894-02	-.73561-02	-.78268-02	-.75895-02	-.60410-02	-.26846-02	.31091-02	.12001-01	.24398-01
19/0 P	-.27410-02	-.32975-02	-.38479-02	-.43822-02	-.48936-02	-.53403-02	-.57484-02	-.61354-02	-.65133-02	-.68839-02
19/1 D	.50000+00	.52500+00	.55000+00	.57500+00	.60000+00	.62500+00	.65000+00	.67500+00	.70000+00	.72500+00
19/2 D	.70125-02	.95814-02	.12854-01	.16908-01	.21792-01	.27523-01	.34093-01	.41485-01	.49680-01	.58673-01
1/1 V	-.24821-01	.36618-01	.51450-01	.69152-01	.89355-01	.11161+00	.13551+00	.16086+00	.18760+00	.21585+00
19/1 V	.89611-01	.11590+00	.14588+00	.17844+00	.21228+00	.24620+00	.27945+00	.31187+00	.34376+00	.37567+00
19/2 V	.41079+00	.53296+00	.65361+00	.76259+00	.85365+00	.92645+00	.98622+00	.10411+01	.10985+01	.11614+01
37/1 V	.15760-01	.17385-01	.18957-01	.20457-01	.21873-01	.23199-01	.24451-01	.25671-01	.26953-01	.28471-01
1/0 P	.36038+00	.37009+00	.37962+00	.38874+00	.39726+00	.40518+00	.41254+00	.41963+00	.42657+00	.43336+00
10/0 P	.40222-01	.59207-01	.80372-01	.10236+00	.12391+00	.14412+00	.16207+00	.17789+00	.19175+00	.20410+00
19/0 P	-.72627-02	-.76020-02	-.79074-02	-.81906-02	-.84383-02	-.86646-02	-.88981-02	-.91014-01	-.93580-02	-.96358-02
19/1 D	.75000+00	.77500+00	.80000+00	.82500+00	.85000+00	.87500+00	.90000+00	.92500+00	.95000+00	.97500+00
19/2 D	.68471-01	.79093-01	.90568-01	.10293+00	.11624+00	.13053+00	.14589+00	.16230+00	.17937+00	.19641+00
1/1 V	-.19680+01	-.27724+00	.31035+00	.34489+00	.38074+00	.41785+00	.45624+00	.49598+00	.53711+00	.57958+00
19/1 V	.40815+00	.44161+00	.47637+00	.51285+00	.55138+00	.59238+00	.63648+00	.67625+00	.68944+00	.67359+00
19/2 V	.12281+01	.12939+01	.13545+01	.14089+01	.14592+01	.15093+01	.15620+01	.16174+01	.16729+01	.17246+01
37/1 V	.30514-01	.33522-01	.38112-01	.45086-01	.55394-01	.70052-01	.90004-01	.11592+00	.14801+00	.18582+00
1/0 P	.43984+00	.44577+00	.45103+00	.45563+00	.46000+00	.46422+00	.46849+00	.47276+00	.47679+00	.48036+00
10/0 P	.21527+00	.22498+00	.23254+00	.23712+00	.23969+00	.23941+00	.23659+00	.28201+00	.41764+00	.47729+00
19/0 P	-.47574-02	-.12426-02	.43564-02	.12816-01	.25006-01	.41737-01	.63648-01	.91014-01	.12358+00	.16046+00
19/1 D	.10000+01	.10500+01	.11000+01	.11500+01	.12000+01	.12500+01	.13000+01	.13500+01	.14000+01	.14500+01
19/2 D	.21255+00	.23953+00	.25837+00	.26878+00	.27197+00	.26993+00	.26408+00	.25557+00	.24544+00	.23453+00
1/1 V	-.62326+01	.71376+00	.80806+00	.90589+00	.11082+01	.11082+01	.12092+01	.13076+01	.14016+01	.14899+01
19/1 V	.61773+00	.46115+00	.29254+00	.12395+00	.36494-02	-.85187-01	-.14908+00	-.19103+00	-.21411+00	-.22255+00
19/2 V	.17703+01	.18495+01	.19228+01	.19899+01	.20329+01	.20374+01	.20366+01	.19317+01	.18253+01	.17050+01
37/1 V	.22819+00	.32560+00	.41620+00	.48444+00	.54146+00	.59348+00	.64543+00	.69647+00	.74335+00	.78584+00

1/0 P	.48338+00	.48843+00	.49330+00	.49876+00	.50277+00	.50515+00	.50686+00	.50900+00	.51160+00	.51401+00
10/0 P	.68044+00	.63747+00	.73945+00	.65715+00	.61509+00	.59371+00	.58605+00	.59083+00	.60688+00	.63137+00
19/0 P	.20016+00	.27911+00	.34677+00	.39782+00	.43517+00	.46655+00	.49693+00	.52523+00	.54825+00	.56570+00
19/1 D	.15000+01	.15500+01	.16000+01	.16500+01	.17000+01	.17500+01	.18000+01	.18500+01	.19000+01	.19500+01
19/2 D	.22342+00	.21240+00	.20145+00	.19036+00	.17901+00	.16707+00	.15499+00	.14278+00	.13053+00	.11822+00
1/1 V	.15726+01	.16516+01	.17291+01	.18068+01	.18850+01	.19629+01	.20389+01	.21126+01	.21852+01	.22582+01
19/1 V	.21114+01	.21225+01	.21311+01	.21356+01	.21338+01	.21228+01	.20937+01	.20639+01	.20182+01	.19698+01
19/2 V	.22189+00	.21876+00	.21909+00	.22181+00	.22323+00	.22409+00	.22435+00	.22459+00	.22469+00	.22469+00
37/1 V	.16063+01	.15463+01	.15466+01	.15609+01	.15679+01	.15450+01	.14959+01	.14540+01	.14492+01	.14705+01
1/0 P	.8217+00	.86966+00	.91221+00	.95321+00	.99368+00	.10363+01	.10826+01	.11319+01	.11852+01	.12475+01
10/0 P	.65875+00	.68372+00	.70149+00	.71100+00	.71596+00	.72093+00	.72776+00	.73511+00	.74077+00	.74407+00
19/0 P	.58021+00	.59436+00	.60699+00	.61587+00	.62194+00	.62671+00	.63050+00	.63064+00	.62528+00	.60940+00
19/1 D	.20000+01	.21000+01	.22000+01	.23000+01	.24000+01	.25000+01	.26000+01	.27000+01	.28000+01	.29000+01
19/2 D	.10587+00	.81879-01	.60223-01	.42058-01	.27701-01	.16760-01	.77386-02	.10276-02	.96763-02	.17404-01
1/1 V	.19266+01	.18708+01	.18589+01	.18487+01	.18217+01	.18166+01	.18239+01	.18303+01	.18223+01	.18310+01
19/1 V	.24721+00	.23263+00	.20049+00	.16282+00	.12433+00	.94482-01	.85949-01	.89375-01	.83599-01	.70953-01
19/2 V	.14310+01	.14797+01	.15708+01	.17517+01	.18850+01	.19437+01	.19276+01	.18483+01	.18247+01	.18822+01
37/1 V	.13090+01	.13842+01	.14106+01	.14193+01	.14244+01	.14344+01	.14602+01	.15032+01	.15586+01	.16132+01
1/0 P	.80397+00	.85045+00	.86017+00	.86809+00	.88455+00	.89267+00	.88632+00	.88181+00	.88384+00	.88063+00
10/0 P	.74494+00	.75460+00	.77830+00	.81181+00	.84819+00	.87635+00	.88609+00	.88285+00	.88306+00	.89138+00
19/0 P	.63839+00	.71348+00	.74690+00	.76222+00	.77211+00	.78568+00	.81198+00	.85412+00	.90791+00	.95939+00
19/1 D	.30000+01	.31000+01	.32000+01	.33000+01	.34000+01	.35000+01	.36000+01	.37000+01	.38000+01	.39000+01
19/2 D	.24176-01	.30355-01	.35606-01	.39271-01	.41256-01	.42588-01	.44682-01	.47855-01	.51302-01	.54542-01
1/1 V	.41109+01	.42912+01	.44600+01	.46209+01	.47778+01	.49325+01	.50897+01	.52344+01	.54217+01	.55896+01
19/1 V	.64492-01	.59076-01	.45945-01	.27358-01	.12553-01	.13886-01	.28000-01	.35451-01	.33480-01	.31329-01
19/2 V	.18667+01	.17409+01	.16337+01	.15860+01	.15503+01	.15446+01	.16001+01	.16729+01	.16941+01	.16539+01
37/1 V	.16427+01	.16398+01	.16256+01	.16237+01	.16377+01	.16491+01	.16424+01	.16296+01	.16311+01	.16441+01
1/0 P	.87477+00	.87829+00	.88710+00	.89367+00	.90385+00	.92189+00	.94434+00	.97388+00	.10037+01	.10173+01
10/0 P	.90092+00	.90996+00	.92265+00	.94031+00	.95623+00	.95939+00	.95026+00	.94253+00	.94338+00	.94977+00
19/0 P	.98789+00	.98480+00	.96453+00	.95080+00	.95370+00	.96086+00	.95530+00	.94178+00	.93452+00	.93915+00
19/1 D	.40000+01	.41000+01	.42000+01	.43000+01	.44000+01	.45000+01	.46000+01	.47000+01	.48000+01	.49000+01
19/2 D	.57413-01	.59651-01	.61445-01	.63129-01	.64571-01	.65986-01	.68261-01	.71559-01	.74743-01	.76830-01
1/1 V	.57567+01	.59294+01	.61117+01	.62978+01	.64815+01	.66611+01	.68364+01	.70087+01	.71806+01	.73514+01
19/1 V	.17130+01	.17281+01	.17396+01	.17459+01	.17396+01	.17299+01	.17339+01	.17560+01	.17563+01	.17464+01
19/2 V	.26093-01	.18668-01	.17204-01	.16490-01	.12332-01	.15969-01	.29544-01	.36408-01	.27277-01	.14461-01
37/1 V	.16763+01	.17792+01	.18660+01	.18570+01	.18154+01	.17766+01	.17299+01	.17158+01	.17222+01	.16939+01
1/0 P	.16504+01	.16473+01	.16542+01	.16769+01	.16938+01	.17025+01	.17235+01	.17497+01	.17574+01	.17477+01
10/0 P	.95342+00	.96902+00	.97146+00	.96321+00	.96779+00	.97517+00	.97050+00	.95784+00	.95298+00	.95944+00
19/0 P	.94442+00	.94325+00	.94250+00	.94733+00	.98058+00	.97878+00	.96980+00	.96336+00	.96876+00	.98075+00
19/1 D	.50000+01	.51000+01	.52000+01	.53000+01	.54000+01	.55000+01	.56000+01	.57000+01	.58000+01	.59000+01
19/2 D	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01	.78088-01
1/1 V	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01	.75195+01
19/1 V	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01	.10706-01

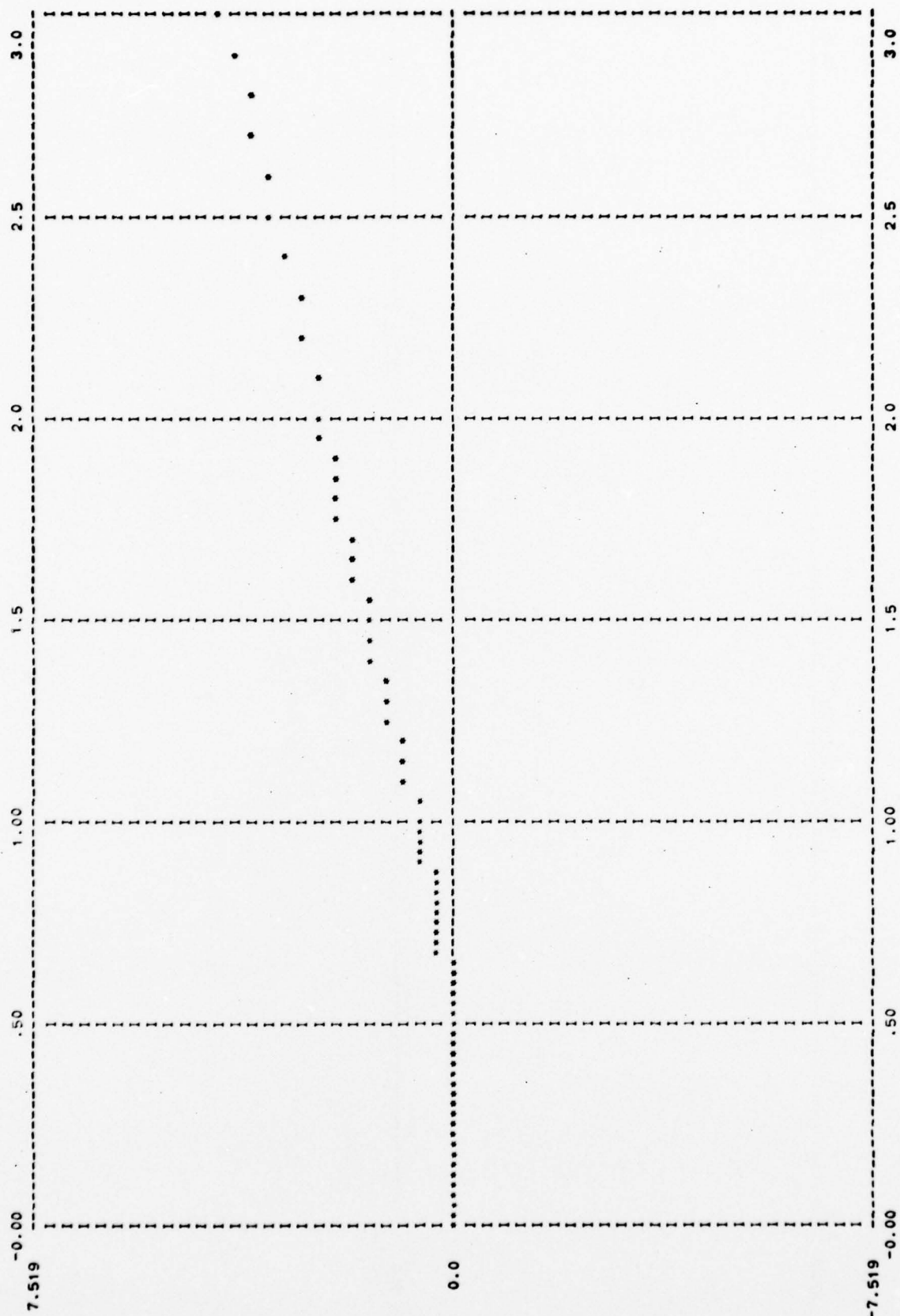
19/2 V	.16681+01
37/1 V	.17340+01
1/0 P	.96874+00
10/0 P	.98798+00
19/0 P	.99333+00

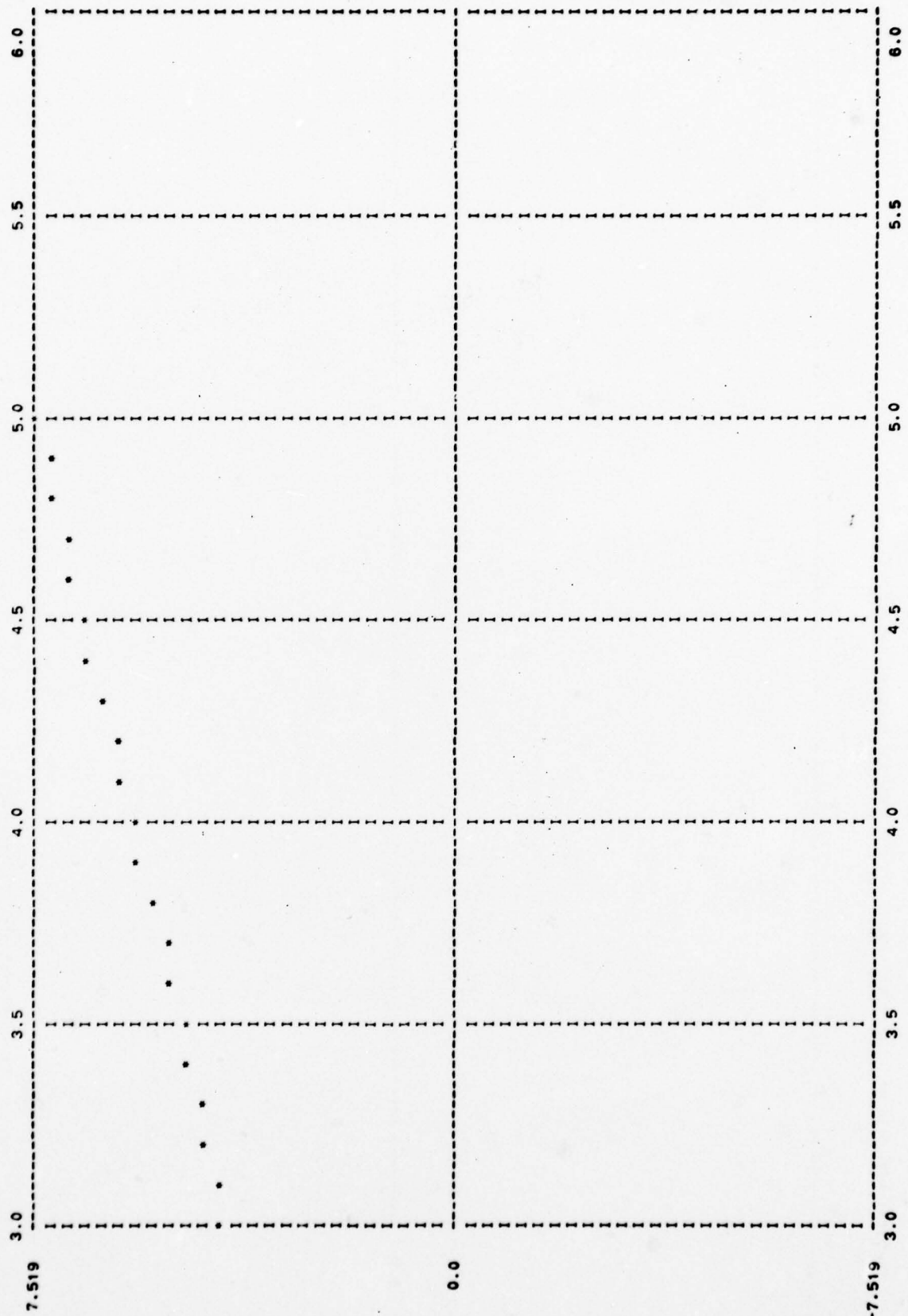
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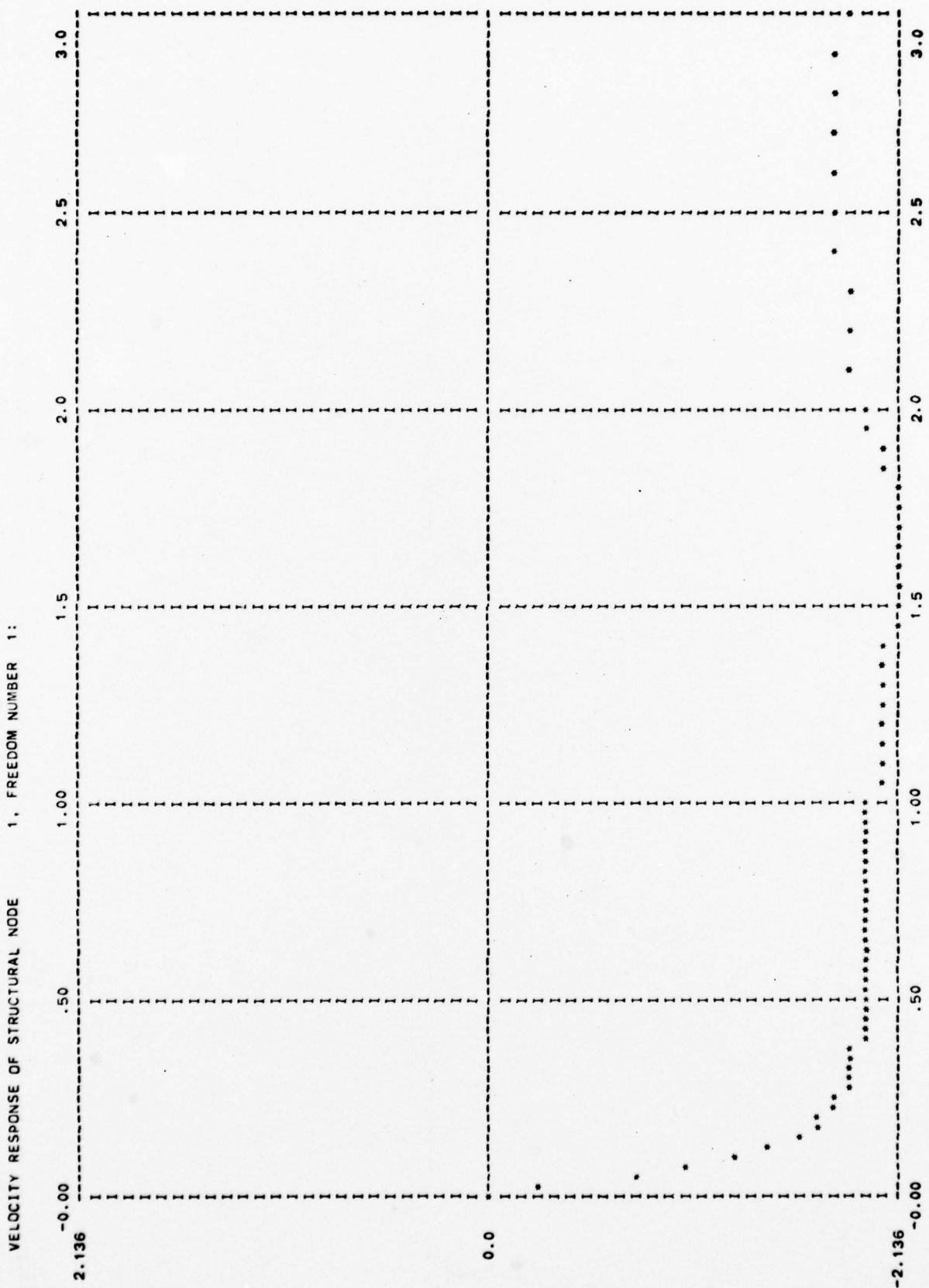


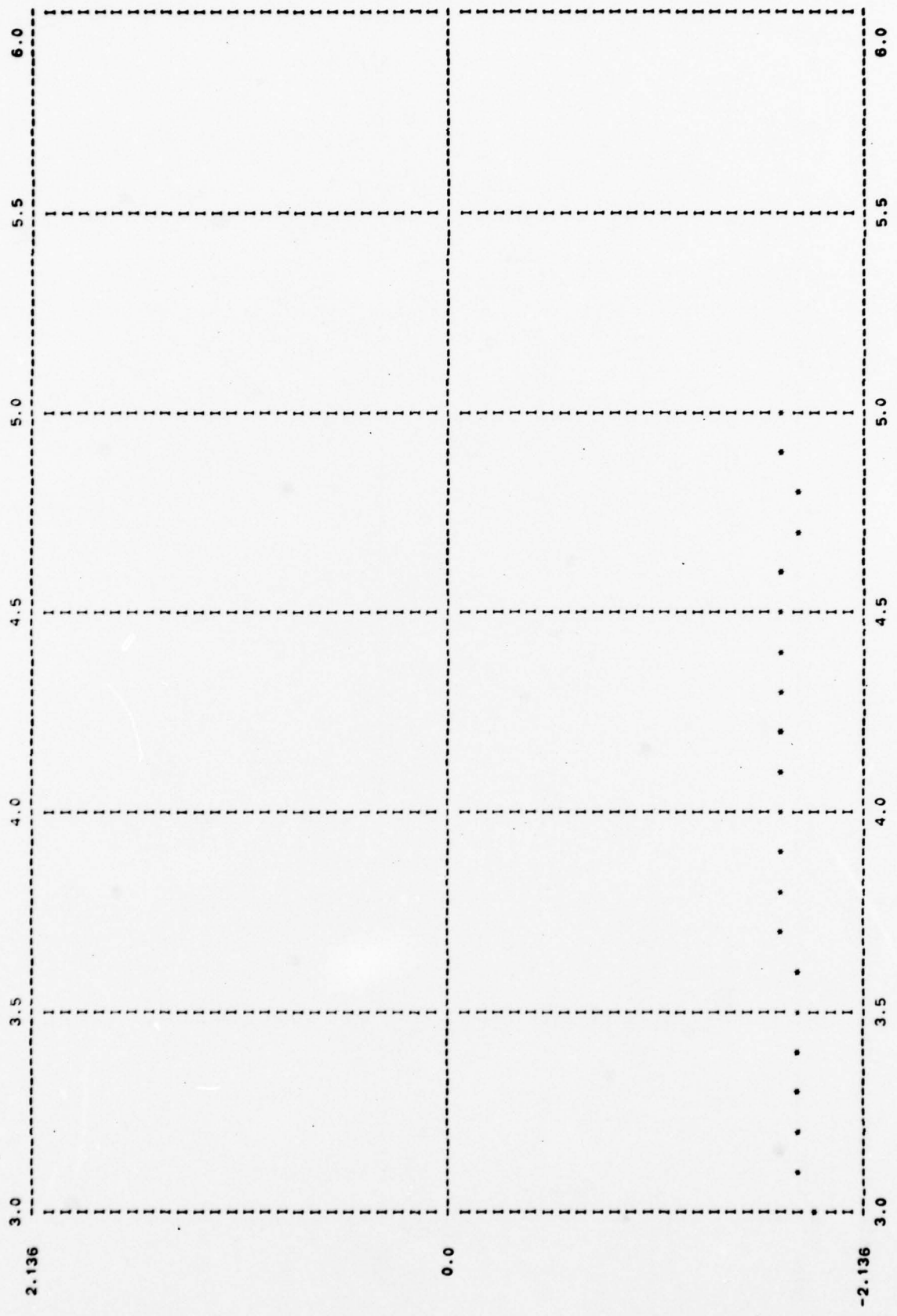


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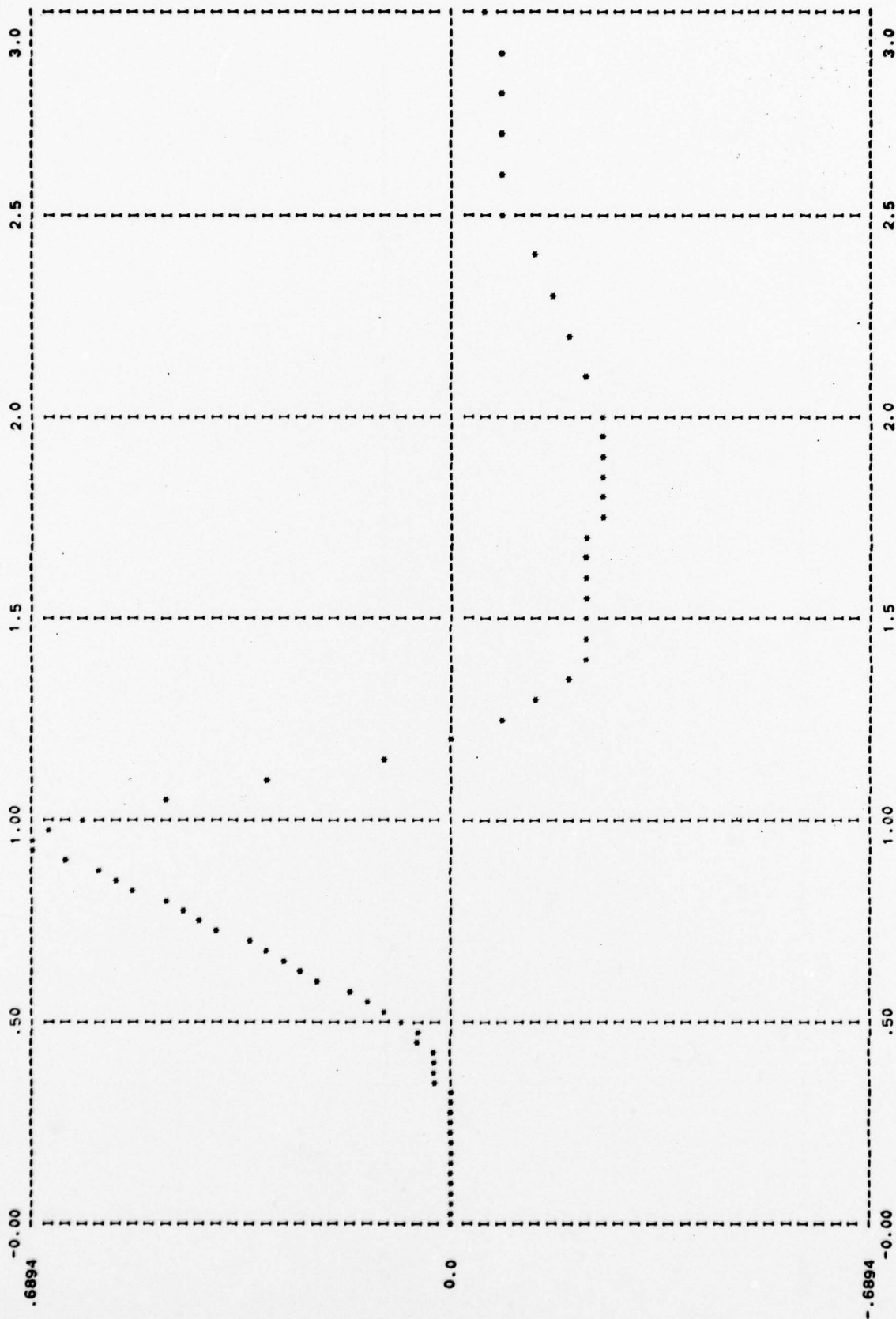


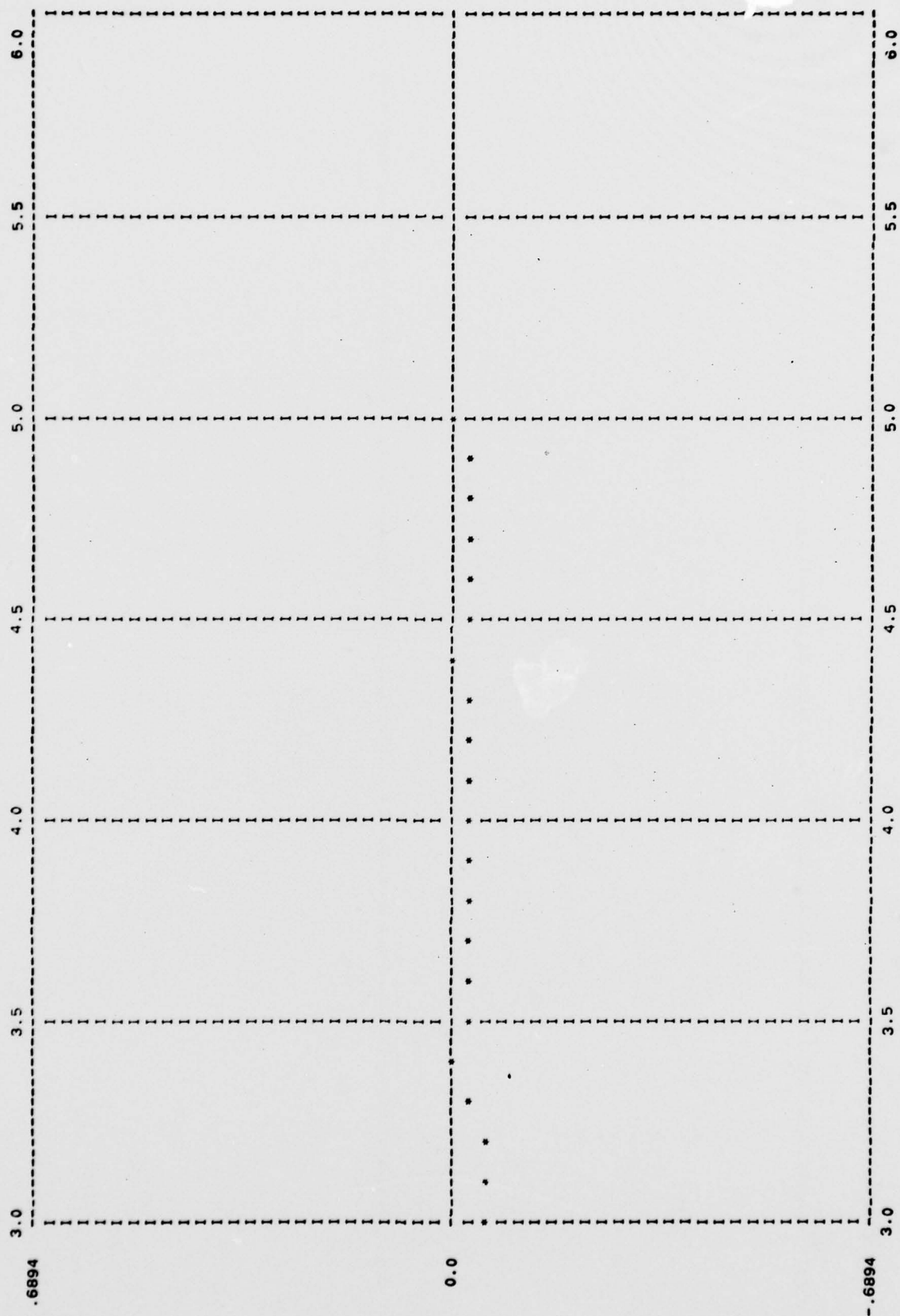




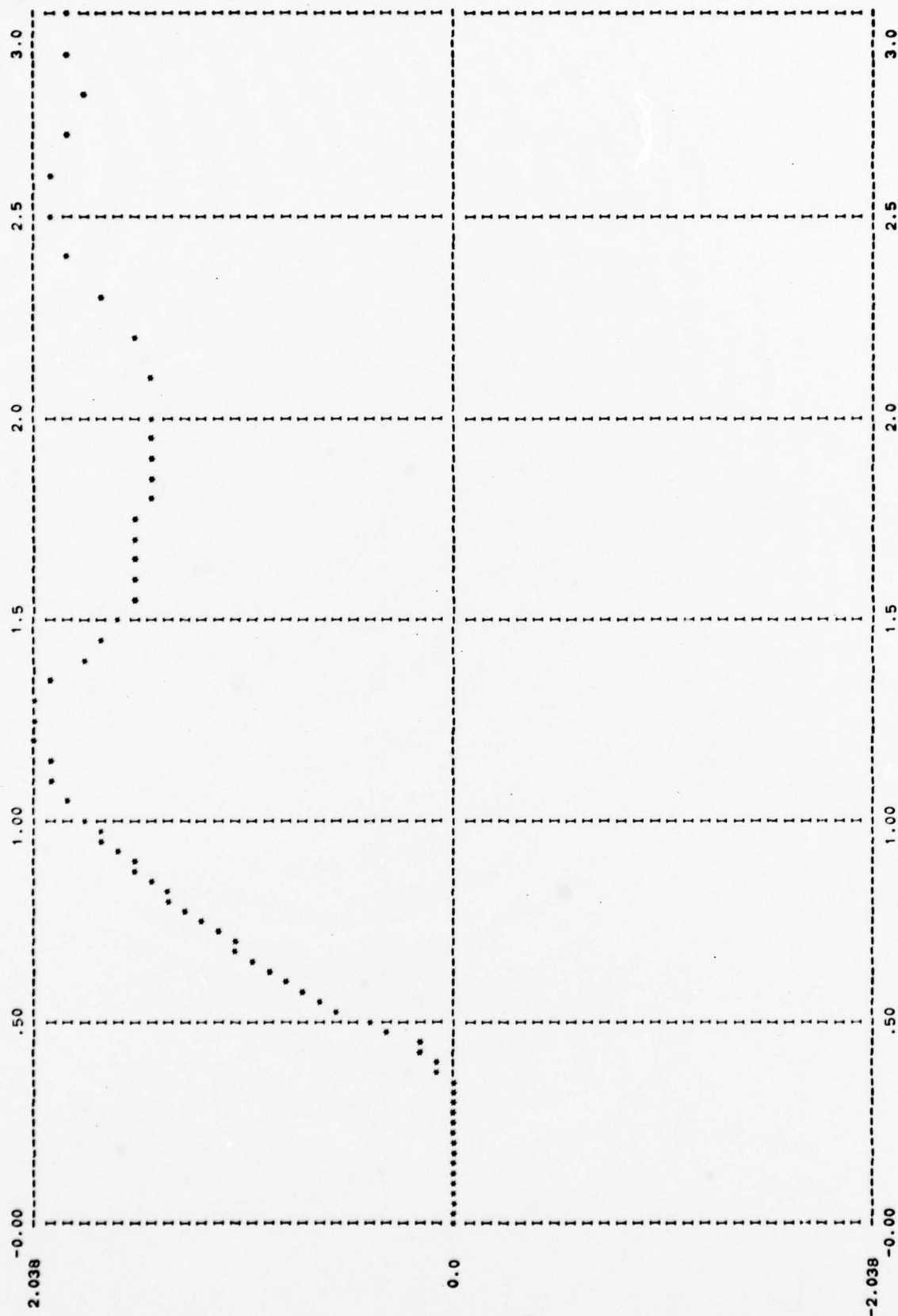


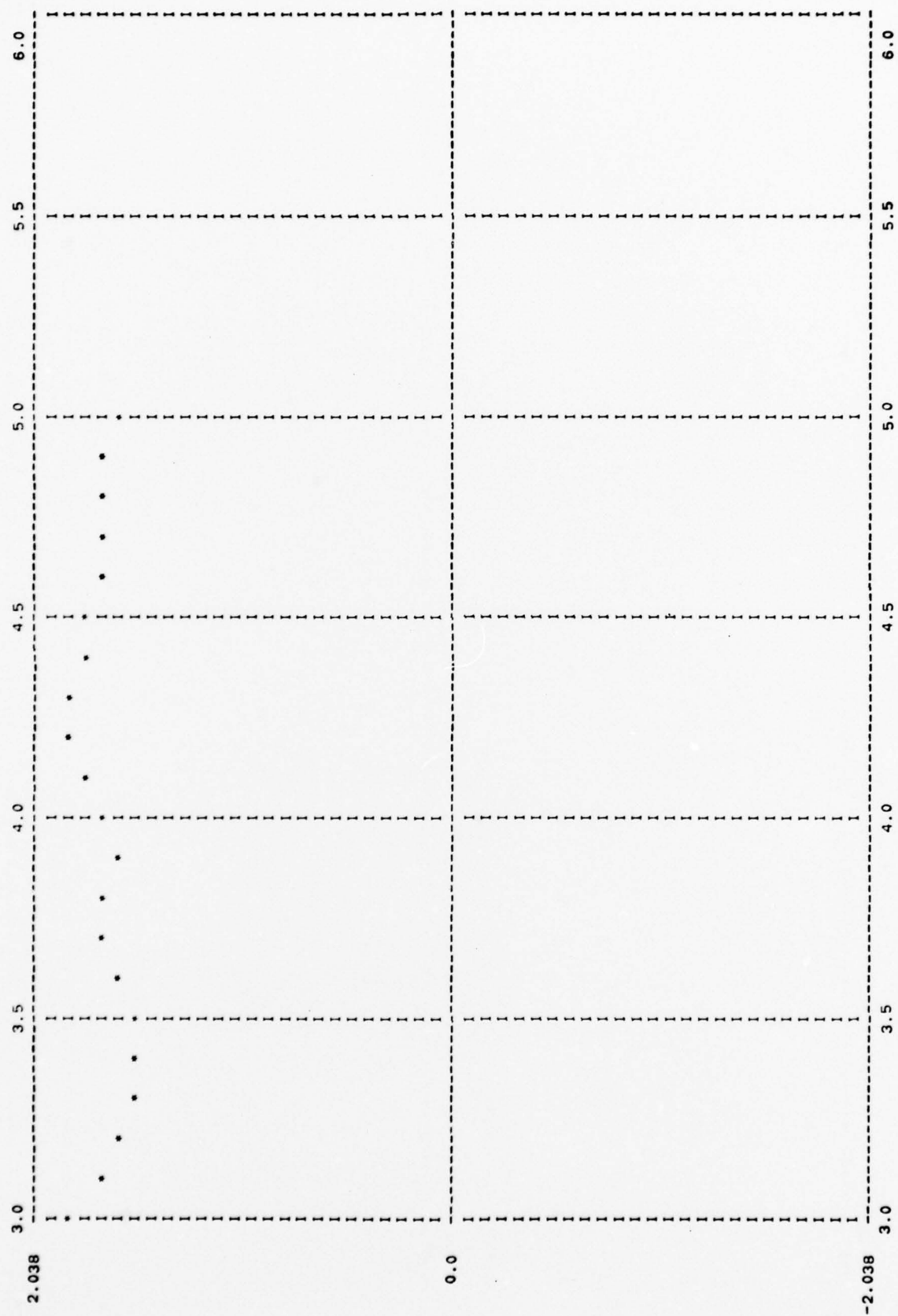
VELOCITY RESPONSE OF STRUCTURAL NODE 19, FREEDOM NUMBER 1:



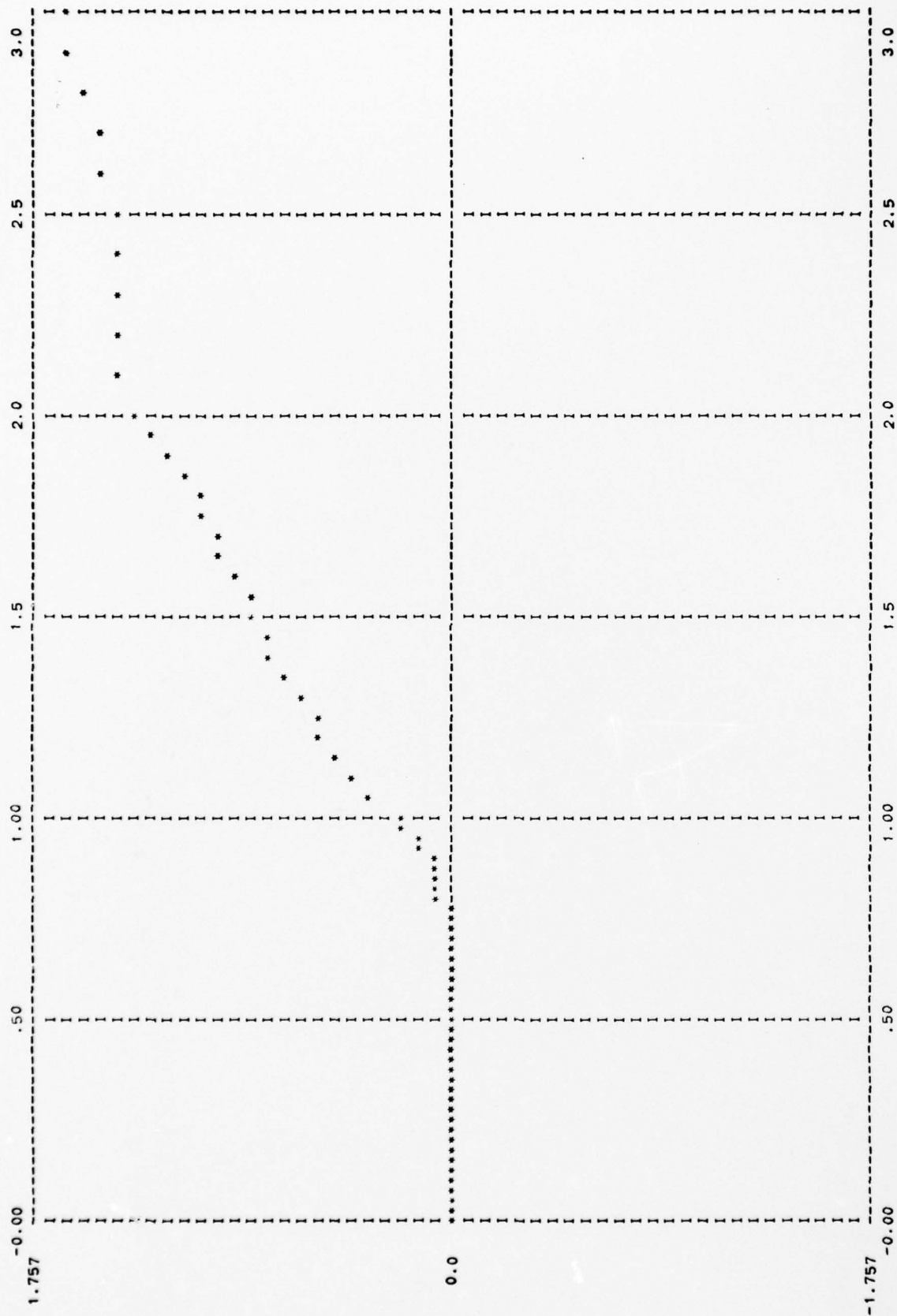


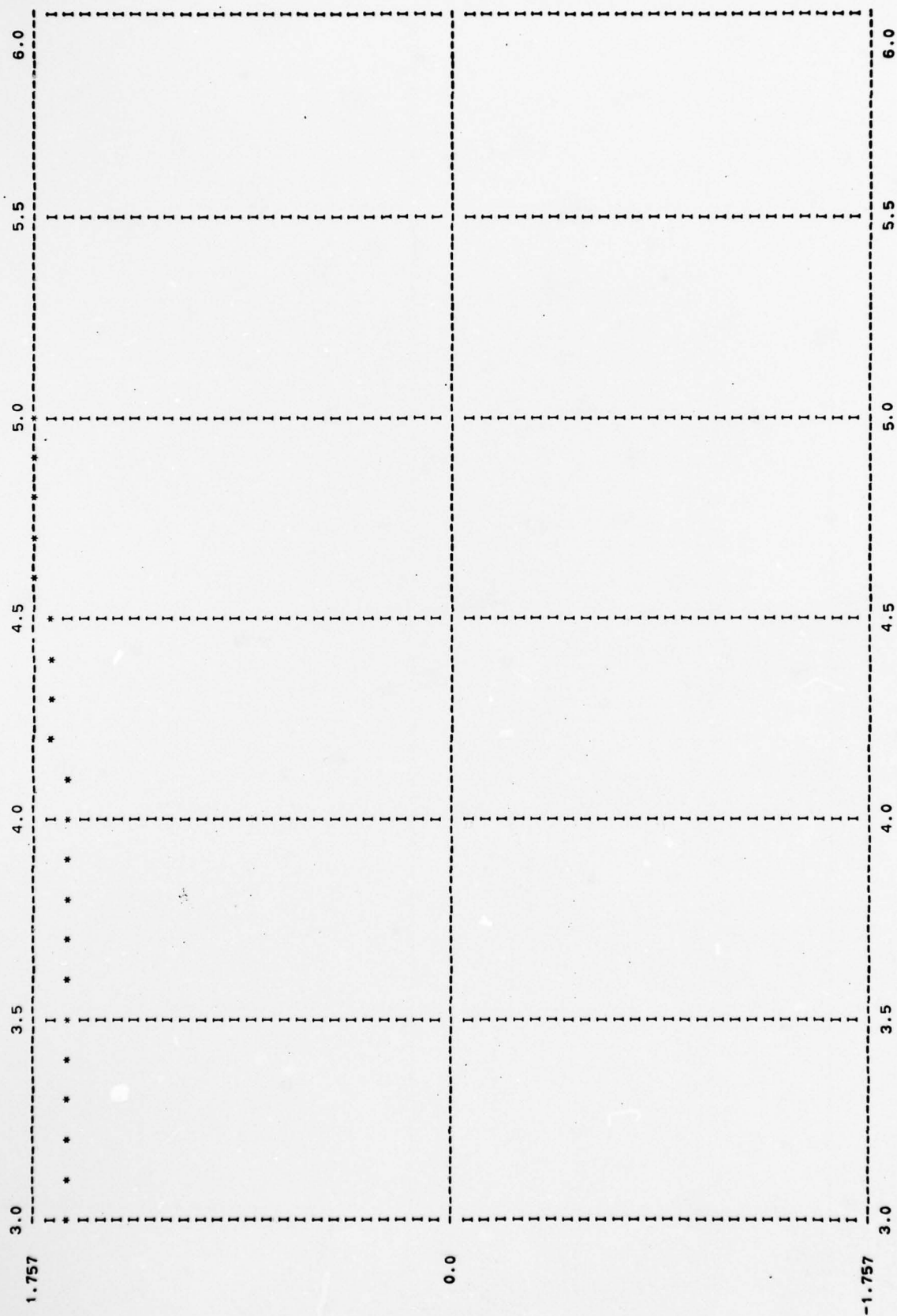
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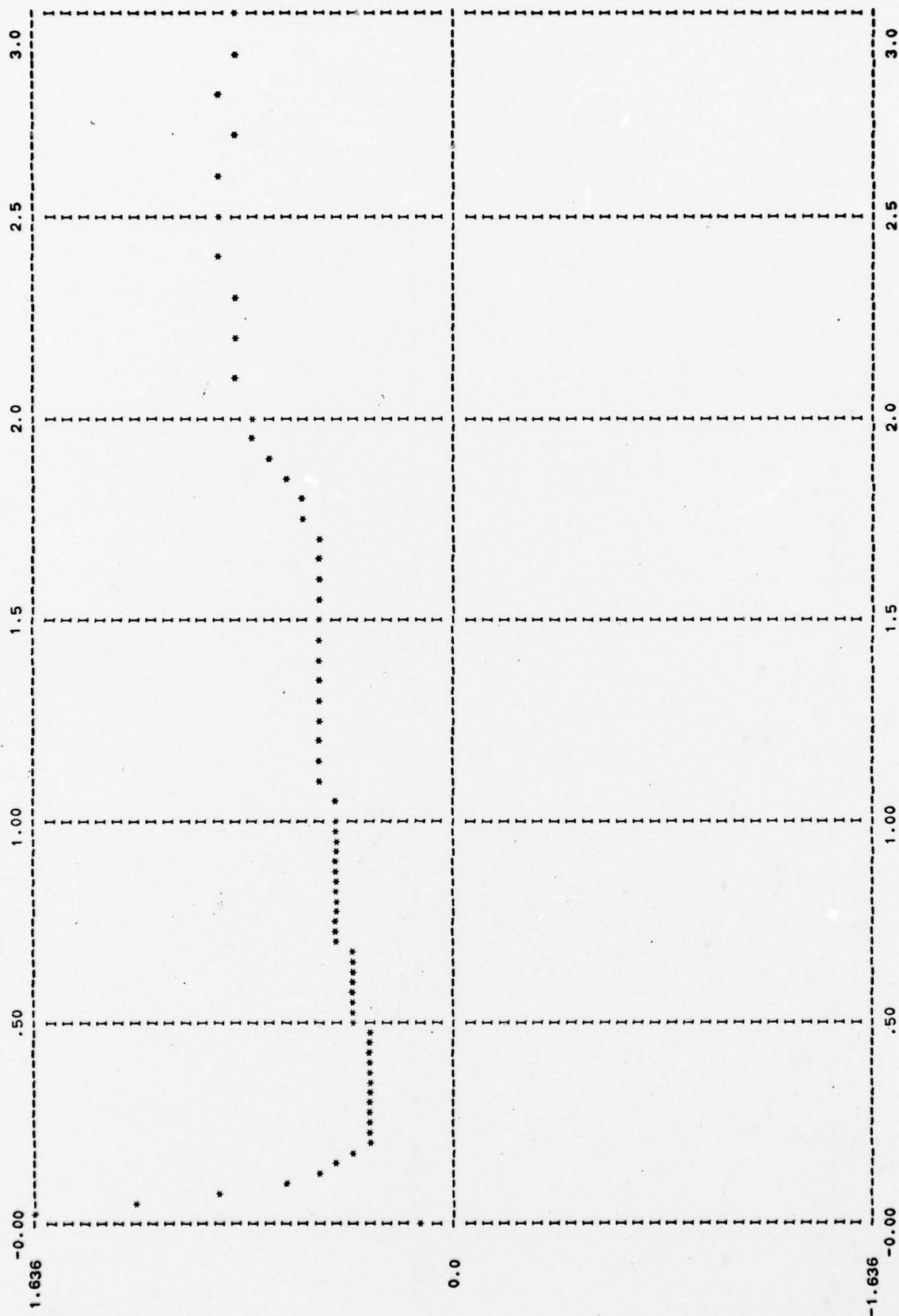


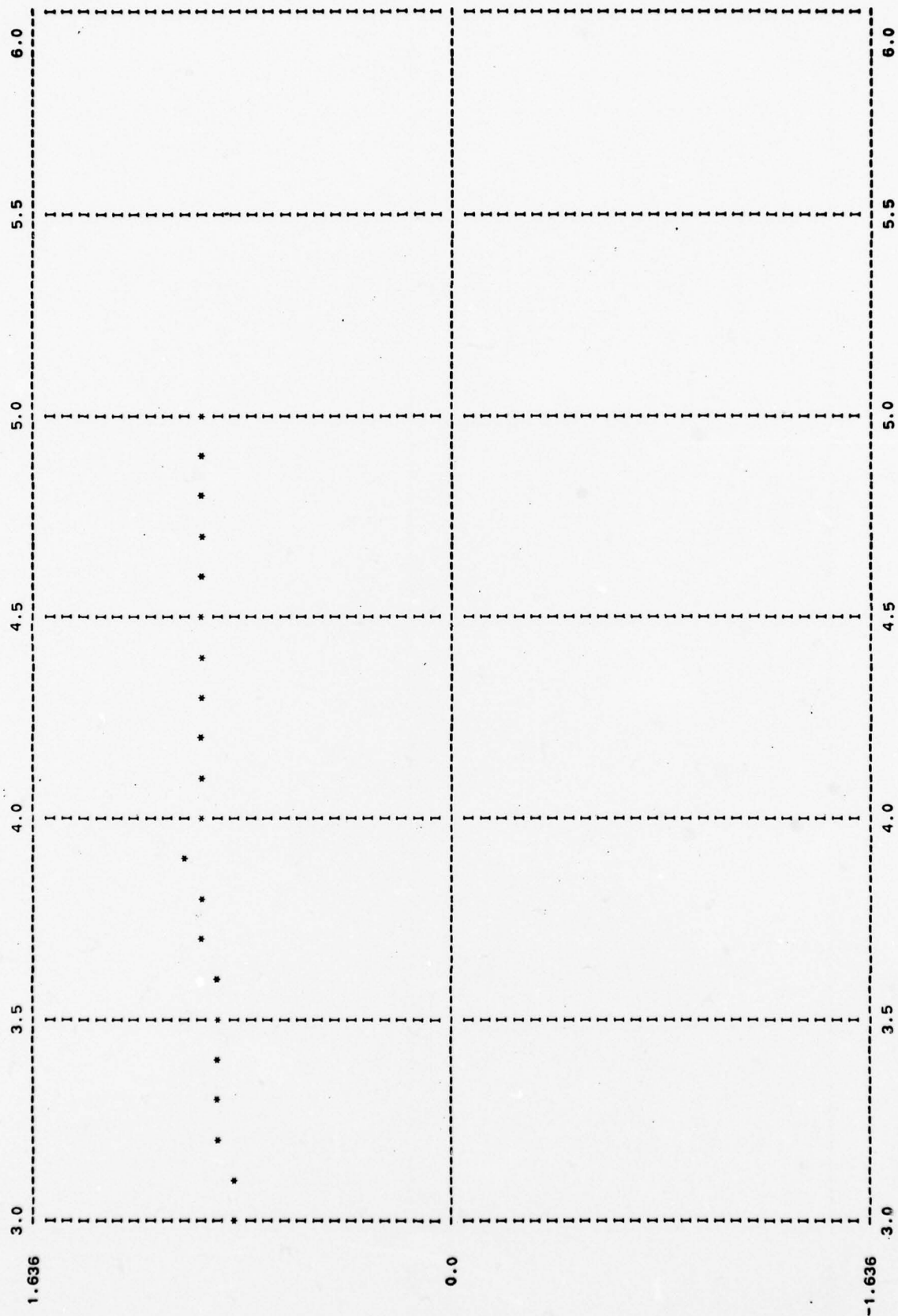
VELOCITY RESPONSE OF STRUCTURAL NODE 37, FREEDOM NUMBER 1:



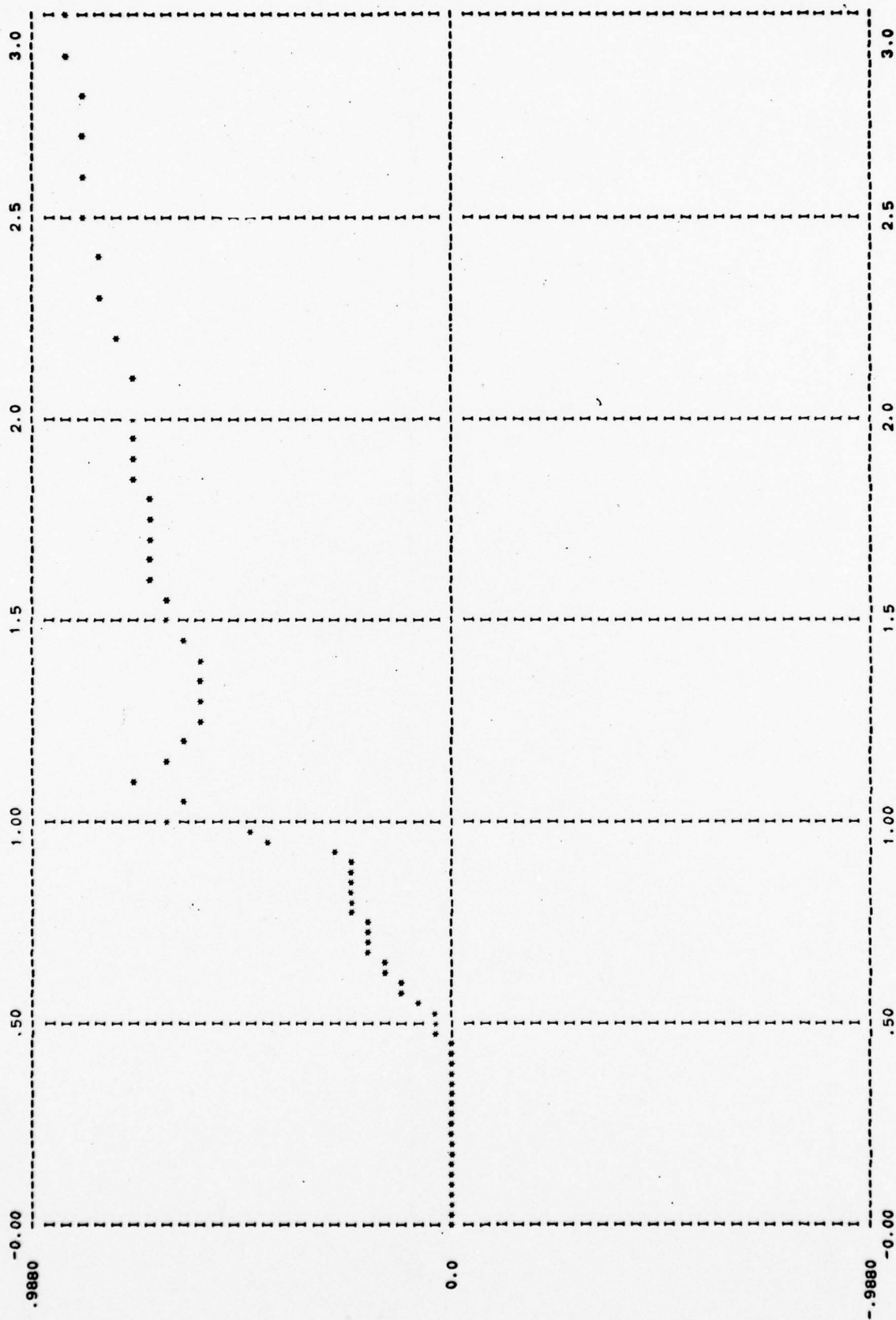


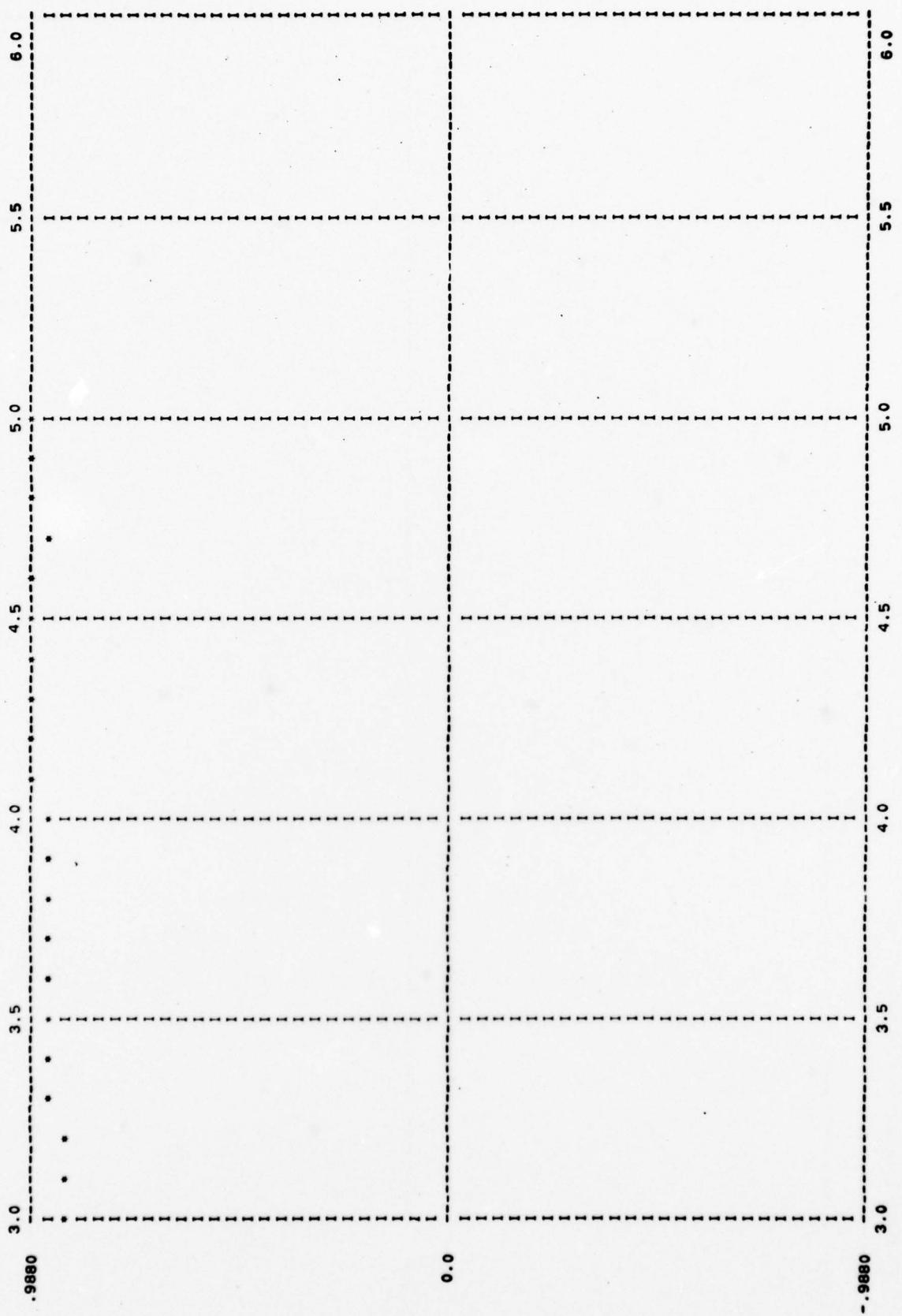
PRESSURE RESPONSE OF FLUID NODE 1:



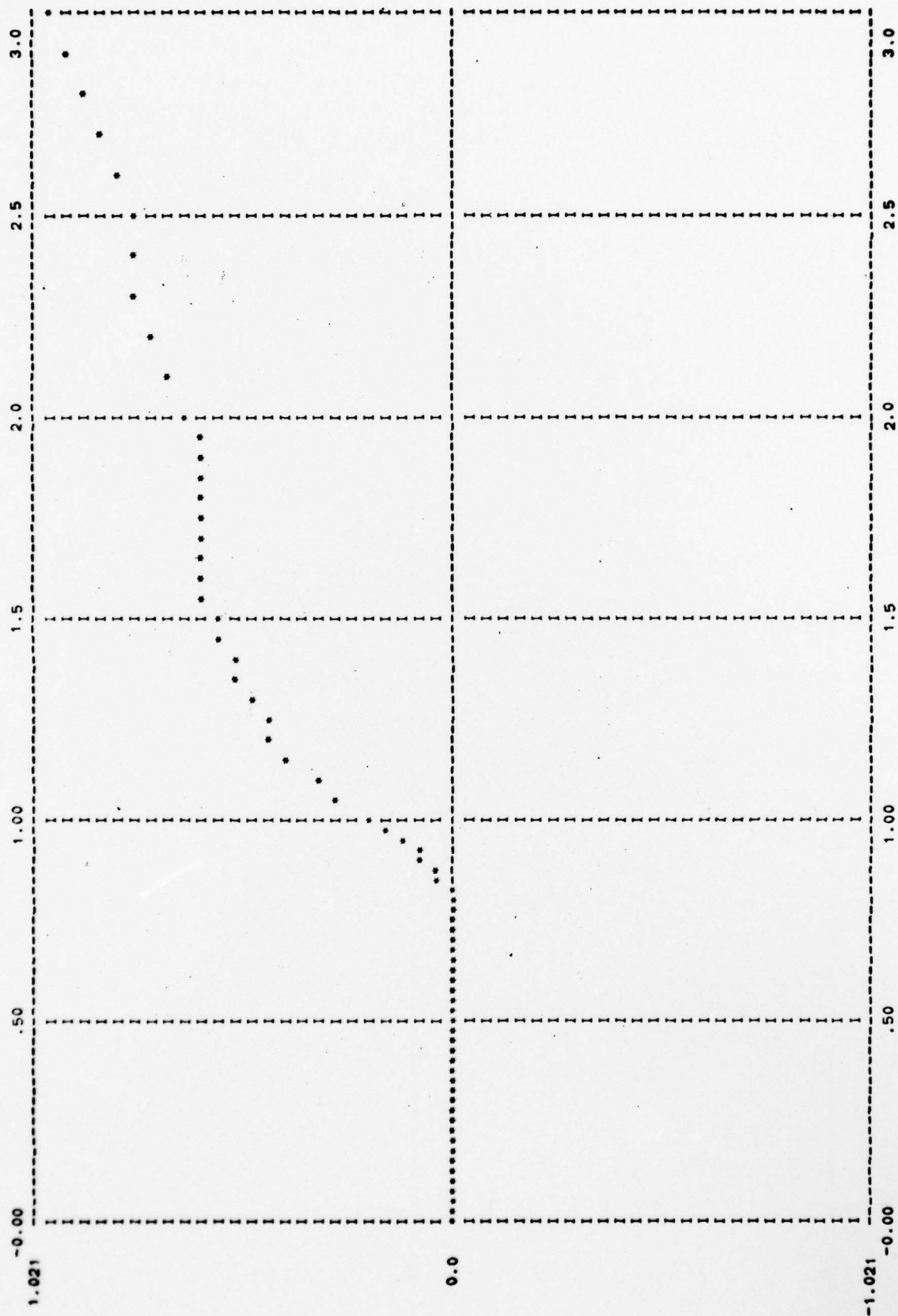


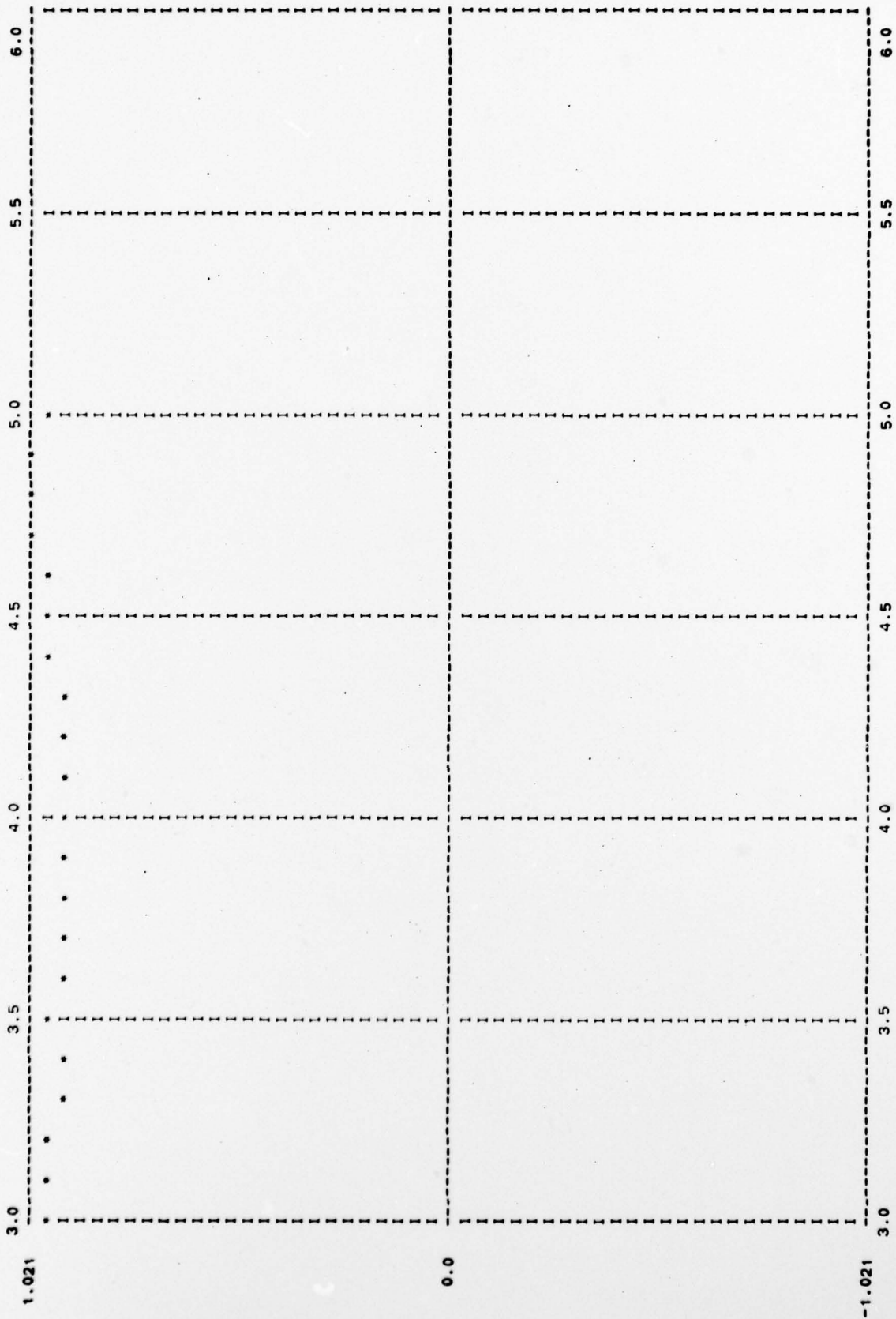
PRESSURE RESPONSE OF FLUID NODE 10:





PRESSURE RESPONSE OF FLUID NODE 19:





UNIT 13.

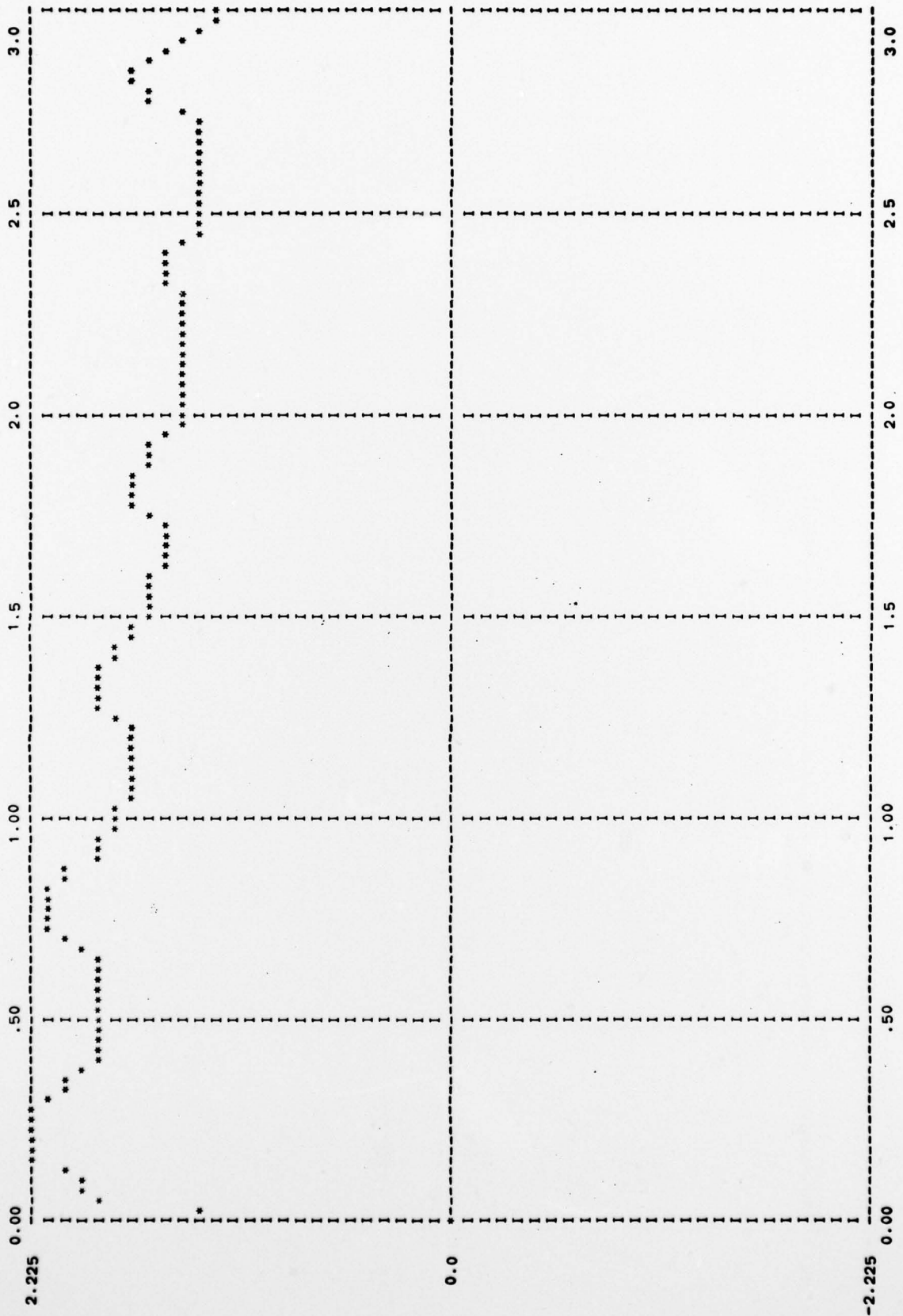
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PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRA:

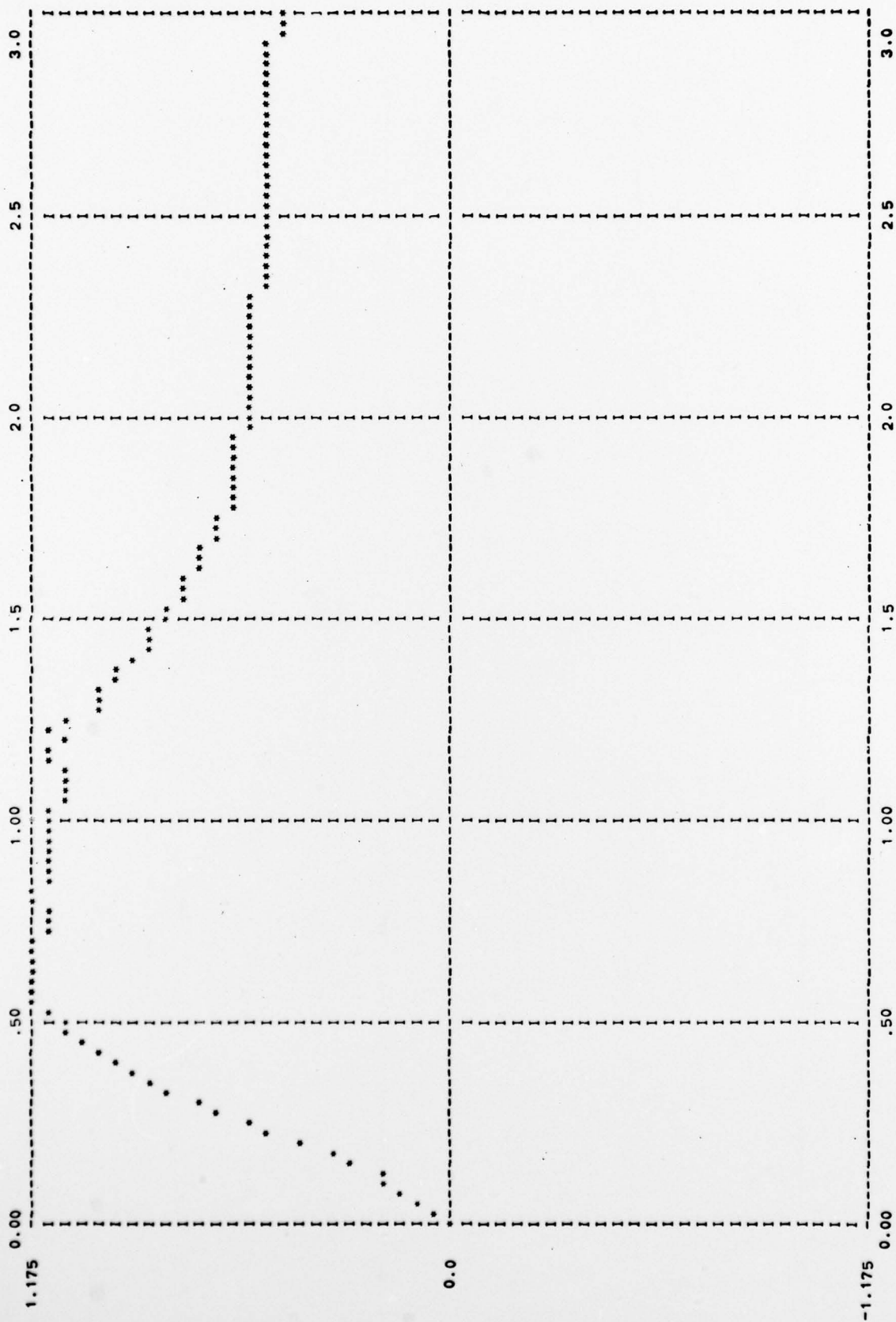
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/1	.0000	.2500+01	.5000+01	.7500+01	.1000+00	.1250+00	.1500+00	.1750+00	.2000+00	.2250+00
19/1	.0000	.13014+01	.18344+01	.19197+01	.20305+01	.20329+00	.26137+00	.32711+00	.2209+01	.22064+01
19/2	.0000	.42645+01	.84839+01	.12613+00	.16609+00	.20429+00	.16142+01	.16533+01	.16951+01	.17248+01
37/1	.0000	.10901+01	.16846+01	.16952+01	.17322+01	.16892+01	.16142+01	.16533+01	.16951+01	.17248+01
	.0000	.84302+00	.14346+01	.16052+01	.15232+01	.14638+01	.14013+01	.13251+01	.12529+01	.11983+01
1/1	.2500+00	.2750+00	.3000+00	.3250+00	.3500+00	.3750+00	.4000+00	.4250+00	.4500+00	.4750+00
19/1	.22076+01	.21887+01	.21424+01	.20849+01	.20077+01	.19200+01	.19095+01	.19027+01	.18967+01	.18902+01
19/2	.57305+00	.65309+00	.72302+00	.73459+00	.86051+00	.91182+00	.95711+00	.99446+00	.10390+01	.10748+01
37/1	.17546+01	.17780+01	.17904+01	.17898+01	.17753+01	.17586+01	.18023+01	.18885+01	.19297+01	.19895+01
	.11490+01	.10963+01	.10394+01	.98378+00	.92907+00	.87375+00	.82580+00	.78668+00	.75383+00	.72507+00
1/1	.5000+00	.5250+00	.5500+00	.5750+00	.6000+00	.6250+00	.6500+00	.6750+00	.7000+00	.7250+00
19/1	.18335+01	.18772+01	.18709+01	.18645+01	.18571+01	.18496+01	.18440+01	.19273+01	.20882+01	.21073+01
19/2	.11012+01	.11305+01	.11575+01	.11675+01	.11599+01	.11747+01	.11593+01	.11619+01	.11530+01	.11495+01
37/1	.21126+01	.22619+01	.24620+01	.26596+01	.27382+01	.27053+01	.26855+01	.25425+01	.23028+01	.20715+01
	.69344+00	.67562+00	.65309+00	.63425+00	.61485+00	.59839+00	.58112+00	.56750+00	.55211+00	.53961+00
1/1	.7500+00	.7750+00	.8000+00	.8250+00	.8500+00	.8750+00	.9000+00	.9250+00	.9500+00	.9750+00
19/1	.21711+01	.21366+01	.21064+01	.20922+01	.20138+01	.20158+01	.19031+01	.18830+01	.18247+01	.17736+01
19/2	.11434+01	.11451+01	.11518+01	.11564+01	.11506+01	.11504+01	.11510+01	.11264+01	.11259+01	.11259+01
37/1	.18421+01	.16585+01	.14813+01	.13504+01	.12829+01	.11949+01	.11163+01	.10808+01	.10630+01	.10429+01
	.52770+00	.51454+00	.50361+00	.49422+00	.48392+00	.47276+00	.46455+00	.45731+00	.44942+00	.44088+00
1/1	.1000+01	.10250+01	.10500+01	.10750+01	.11000+01	.11250+01	.11500+01	.11750+01	.12000+01	.12250+01
19/1	.17451+01	.17379+01	.17249+01	.17158+01	.17072+01	.17023+01	.16951+01	.16858+01	.16742+01	.16798+01
19/2	.11194+01	.11063+01	.10869+01	.10728+01	.10651+01	.10757+01	.11138+01	.11078+01	.10812+01	.11177+01
37/1	.10273+01	.10099+01	.99269+00	.98222+00	.96218+00	.94684+00	.93393+00	.91986+00	.90508+00	.89430+00
	.43170+00	.42636+00	.44755+00	.48110+00	.49437+00	.53597+00	.53313+00	.53282+00	.54147+00	.50232+00
1/1	.12500+01	.12750+01	.13000+01	.13250+01	.13500+01	.13750+01	.14000+01	.14250+01	.14500+01	.14750+01
19/1	.17505+01	.18412+01	.18527+01	.18375+01	.18510+01	.18279+01	.17660+01	.17392+01	.17000+01	.16934+01
19/2	.10651+01	.10064+01	.10030+01	.97805+00	.95344+00	.92307+00	.88023+00	.84340+00	.85533+00	.83648+00
37/1	.88246+00	.86960+00	.85768+00	.84835+00	.83819+00	.82722+00	.81548+00	.80688+00	.79877+00	.79001+00
	.50596+00	.46752+00	.43867+00	.40775+00	.37759+00	.36234+00	.35386+00	.34400+00	.34035+00	.33630+00
1/1	.15000+01	.15250+01	.15500+01	.15750+01	.16000+01	.16250+01	.16500+01	.16750+01	.17000+01	.17250+01
19/1	.16390+01	.16210+01	.15990+01	.15673+01	.15638+01	.15572+01	.15507+01	.15431+01	.15345+01	.15249+01
19/2	.79135+00	.77641+00	.76106+00	.74546+00	.72977+00	.71412+00	.69861+00	.68334+00	.66839+00	.65382+00
37/1	.78064+00	.87869+00	.10789+01	.13343+01	.14083+01	.16371+01	.16841+01	.16272+01	.16961+01	.14589+01
	.33188+00	.32709+00	.32194+00	.31647+00	.31068+00	.30461+00	.29827+00	.29502+00	.29182+00	.28839+00
1/1	.17500+01	.17750+01	.18000+01	.18250+01	.18500+01	.18750+01	.19000+01	.19250+01	.19500+01	.19750+01
19/1	.15786+01	.16681+01	.16702+01	.16511+01	.16675+01	.16171+01	.15753+01	.15799+01	.14862+01	.14629+01
19/2	.63966+00	.63128+00	.62454+00	.61810+00	.61200+00	.60625+00	.60085+00	.59583+00	.59115+00	.58680+00
37/1	.13985+01	.13197+01	.12954+01	.11722+01	.10146+01	.97377+00	.89731+00	.79399+00	.67025+00	.63994+00
	.28474+00	.28089+00	.27688+00	.27271+00	.26842+00	.26403+00	.25956+00	.25503+00	.25046+00	.24588+00

1/1	19/1	19/2	37/1	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
				.2000+01	.20250+01	.20500+01	.20750+01	.21000+01	.21250+01	.21500+01	.21750+01	.22000+01	.22250+01
				.14544+01	.1452+01	.14352+01	.14246+01	.14217+01	.14191+01	.14160+01	.14124+01	.14083+01	.14037+01
				.58276+00	.57900+00	.57547+00	.57215+00	.56899+00	.56594+00	.56296+00	.56004+00	.55701+00	.55393+00
				.62441+00	.61714+00	.61198+00	.60661+00	.60106+00	.59532+00	.58940+00	.58332+00	.57708+00	.57070+00
				.24130+00	.23674+00	.23222+00	.22775+00	.22333+00	.21899+00	.21471+00	.21538+00	.20954+00	.21449+00
1/1	19/1	19/2	37/1	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
				.22500+01	.22750+01	.23000+01	.23250+01	.23500+01	.23750+01	.24000+01	.24250+01	.24500+01	.24750+01
				.13986+01	.13976+01	.14629+01	.15070+01	.15447+01	.15356+01	.15199+01	.14579+01	.13403+01	.13309+01
				.55073+00	.54735+00	.54374+00	.53985+00	.53565+00	.53108+00	.52610+00	.52068+00	.51986+00	.52220+00
				.56417+00	.55750+00	.55072+00	.54382+00	.53680+00	.52977+00	.52537+00	.52088+00	.60781+00	.67320+00
				.21652+00	.22477+00	.25016+00	.26635+00	.27196+00	.26633+00	.26580+00	.31912+00	.30518+00	.29343+00
1/1	19/1	19/2	37/1	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
				.25000+01	.25250+01	.25500+01	.25750+01	.26000+01	.26250+01	.26500+01	.26750+01	.27000+01	.27250+01
				.13217+01	.13316+01	.13180+01	.13157+01	.13146+01	.13100+01	.13067+01	.13031+01	.12991+01	.12964+01
				.52435+00	.52628+00	.52794+00	.52930+00	.53032+00	.53095+00	.53118+00	.53096+00	.53026+00	.52906+00
				.62558+00	.55560+00	.62221+00	.58126+00	.59594+00	.62188+00	.63133+00	.62350+00	.59845+00	.61271+00
				.34239+00	.33017+00	.31349+00	.30253+00	.29094+00	.29785+00	.30171+00	.29524+00	.28251+00	.26966+00
1/1	19/1	19/2	37/1	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
				.27500+01	.27750+01	.28000+01	.28250+01	.28500+01	.28750+01	.29000+01	.29250+01	.29500+01	.29750+01
				.14662+01	.15600+01	.16309+01	.16700+01	.16998+01	.16102+01	.15540+01	.14413+01	.13010+01	.12356+01
				.52734+00	.52508+00	.52225+00	.51884+00	.51486+00	.51028+00	.50512+00	.49938+00	.49307+00	.48620+00
				.62470+00	.67364+00	.78839+00	.90180+00	.88474+00	.94333+00	.93318+00	.96958+00	.94031+00	.94437+00
				.25886+00	.26088+00	.25964+00	.27704+00	.27359+00	.25928+00	.24275+00	.25174+00	.23984+00	.24993+00
1/1	19/1	19/2	37/1	121									
				.30000+01									
				.12281+01									
				.47879+00									
				.97503+00									
				.25167+00									

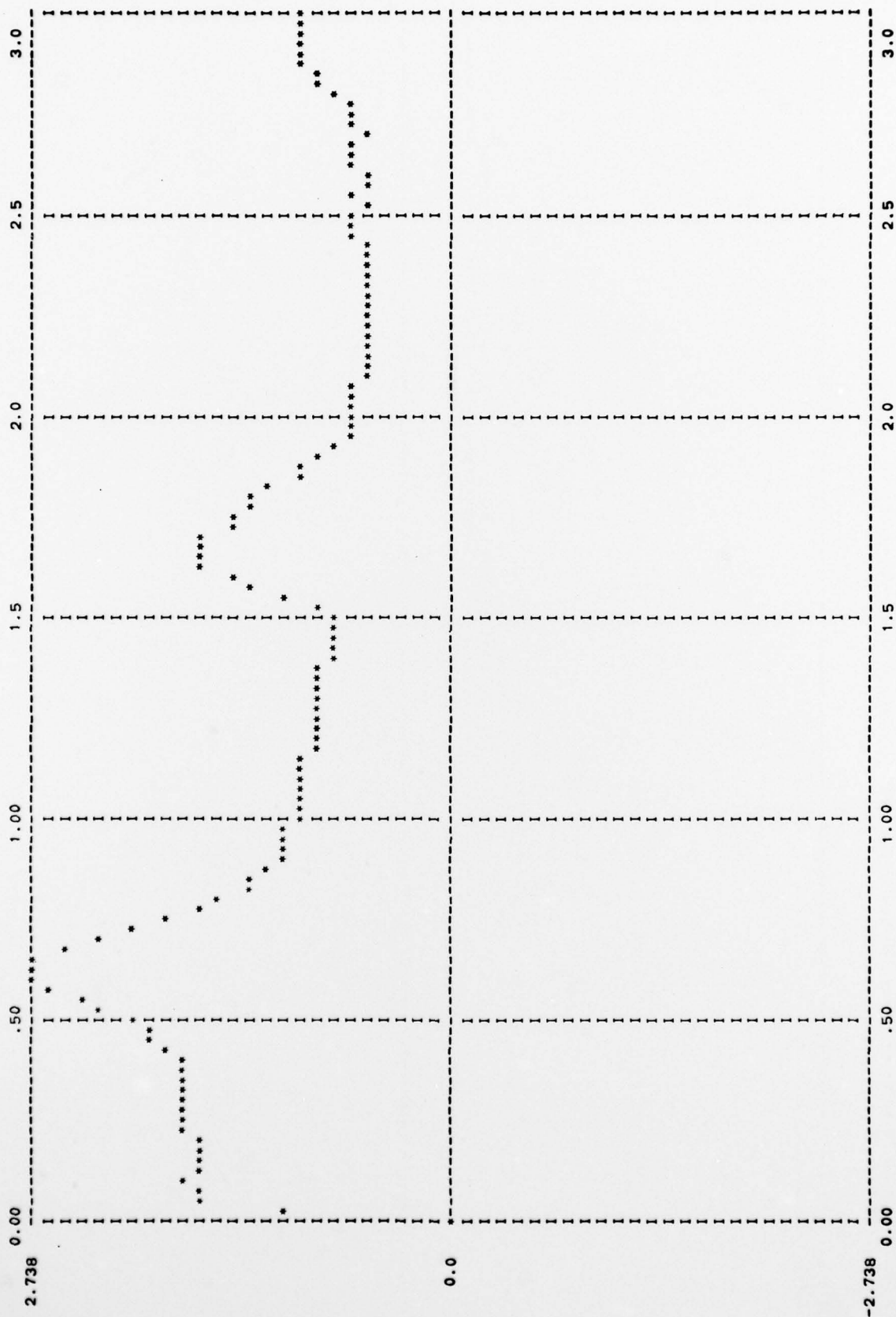
PSEUDO-VELOCITY SHOCK SPECTRUM FOR STRUCTURAL NODE 1, FREEDOM NUMBER 1:



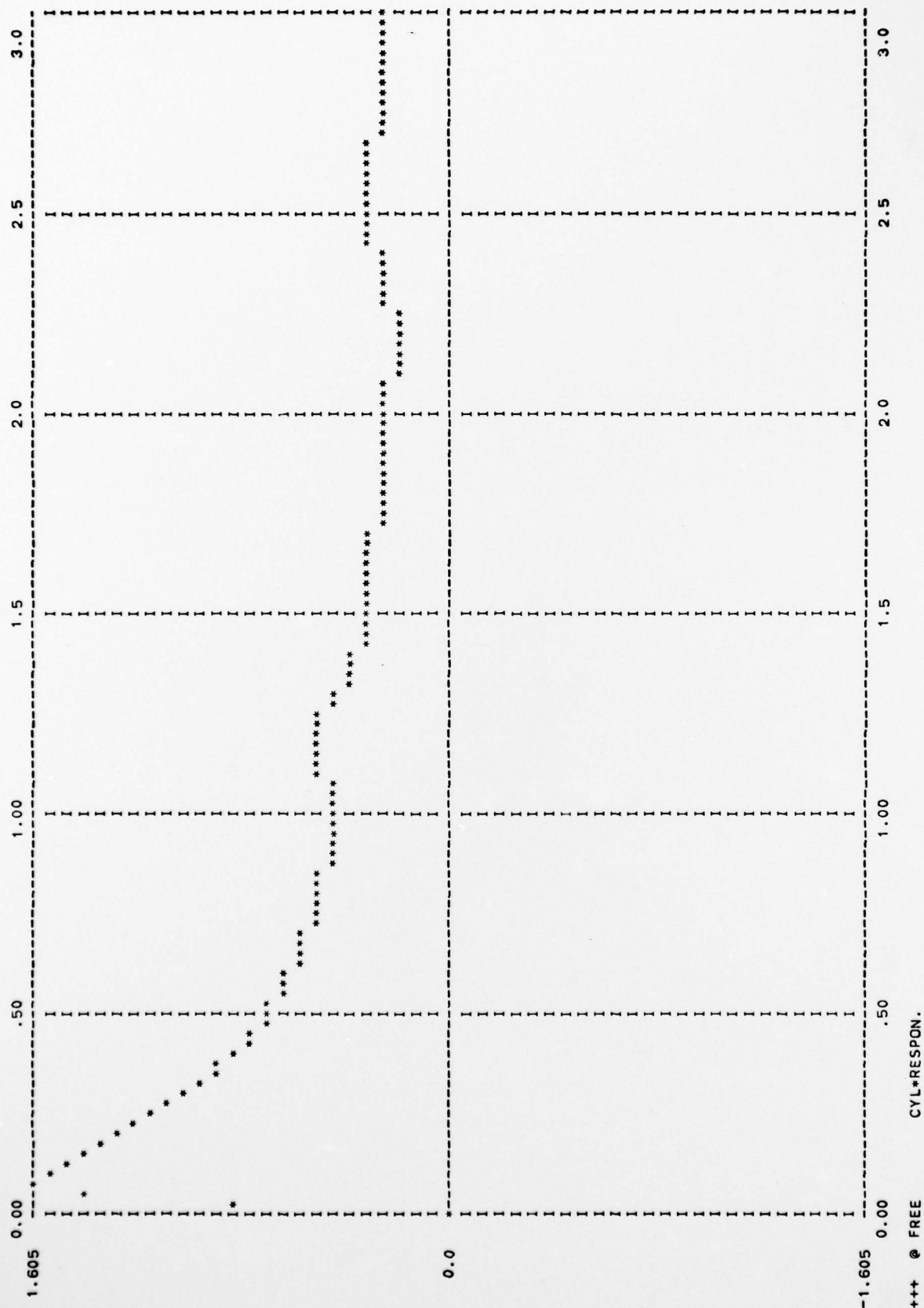
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APPENDIX F
USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERFACING WITH USA

To use the Underwater Shock Analysis (USA) Code in its linear stand-alone mode, the user must first construct a permanent data file that contains the structural mass and stiffness matrices and some assorted bookkeeping information. The purpose of this appendix is to describe the structure of the file and to specify how it is to be created. At this time utility routines that carry out this task have been written for SPAR and NAS-TRAN. An abbreviated form of this file is also required when USA is coupled with a non-linear structural analyzer and such an interface also exists for STAGS.

USA contains the data management utility module DMGASP that carries out all data transfer activities between core and peripheral storage. This is done by unformatted and unbuffered data transmissions and it is imperative that DMGASP be used to create the structural interface file. Otherwise the user must supply or have access to a similar means of direct transfer. Section 3 of [10] contains a comprehensive discussion of the half-dozen or so DMGASP commands that are required to activate, position, write upon, read from, and free a peripheral storage device. Subsidiary commands also exist for error handling and listing of selected information pertaining to auxiliary storage.

The current configuration of USA uses a diagonal mass matrix associated with a lumped mass representation of the structure, assumes that there is no velocity dependent structural damping, and further, only, single precision matrices may be processed. In addition, if the stiffness matrix has been reordered or reduced in any way for input to USA the mass matrix must also be reordered or condensed so that its degrees of freedom (DOF) are the same and appear in the same order as in the stiffness matrix. Finally, the stiffness matrix must be placed in a multi-block* skyline format as discussed in [13]. This description consists of a Matrix Master Record (MMR) followed by a series of Matrix Value Records (MVR) which contain the numerical values of the matrix. These are the only constructs the user need be concerned with; all others required are already embedded in USA. During construction of the MMR a logical device index (LDI) must be set in the record which USA will access later. For UNIVAC operation, this should be set equal to twenty (20), while for CDC operation this should be set as two (2).

The file structure required is shown in Table F-1 where NDOF stands for the number of structural DOF which USA must process. NMMR is the number of words in the matrix master record, and NWBL is the number of words in each matrix value record (which is expected to be the same for each record). NWBL should also be an integer multiple of 448 for most efficient use of storage.

* For small problems a single block is permissible.

Table F-1

Record	Number of Words	Data
1	1	NDOF
2	NDOF	Diagonal Mass Matrix
3	1	NDOF
4	NDOF	Grid Point/DOF Vector
5	1	NMMR
6	NMMR	Matrix Master Record for Stiffness Matrix
7	NWBL	First Matrix Value Record for Stiffness Matrix
.	NWBL	Second Matrix Value Record for Stiffness Matrix
.	:	
.	:	
.	NWBL	Last Matrix Value Record for Stiffness Matrix

The Grid Point/DOF vector consists of an integer value for each global DOF from 1 through NDOF that is constructed as ten times the external node number plus the local DOF number that apply to that particular structural equation.

For example, if the 87th DOF to appear in the mass and stiffness matrices corresponds to the second degree of freedom at a node identified externally as 4637 then the 87th entry in the Grid Point/DOF vector would be 46372. Local translational degrees of freedom should be numbered 1-3, rotational degrees of freedom should be numbered from 4-6 and any others should be numbered with 7-9. If more than 9 degrees of freedom are carried at any node it is a simple matter to change the factor of ten to one hundred in a few places in USA to accommodate this.

It should be noted that records 1-4 are accessed by the USA pre-processor AUGMAT before the time integration phase of the analysis commences. This portion of the file is required for both USA in the linear stand-alone mode, and for USA when it is interfaced with a nonlinear structural analyzer. In this latter case, the fifth and succeeding records do not exist.

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